The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

A Proclamation by President Johnson.

The Insurrection in Texas Declared to be at an End.

The National Authority Restored in All the Lately Rebellious States.

Peace, Order, Tranquility and Authority Throughout the Land.

The Presentation of the Convention Resolutions to the President.

Impressive Scene at the Executive Mansion.

The President's Reply to the Address.

His Views of the Political Situation of the Country.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 19.

The following proclamation is in readiness:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by proclamations of the 15th and 19th of April, 1861, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and the laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the power vested in the Marshals by law; and whereas, by another proclamation made on the 16th day of August, in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved July 13, 1861, the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains, and except also the inhabitants of such other parts of that State and the other States before named as might maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or might be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of the insurgents, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and whereas, by another proclamation of the 1st day of July, 1862, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved June 7 in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia; and whereas, by another proclamation, made on the 2d day of April, 1863, in pursuance of the act of Congress of July 13, 1861, the exceptions named in the proclamation of Aug. 16, 1861, were revoked, and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and the ports of New-Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort in North Carolina, were declared to be still in a state of insurrection against the United States; and whereas, by another proclamation of the 15th day of September, 1863, made in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, the rebellion was declared to be still existing, and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* was in certain specified cases suspended throughout the United States, said suspension to continue throughout the duration of the rebellion, or until said proclamation should by a subsequent one be modified or revoked; and whereas. the House of Representatives, on the 22d day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, namely: "*Resolved*, By the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease;" and whereas, the Senate of the United States, on the 25th day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, to wit: "*Resolved*, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the constitutional Government and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; that, as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease;' and whereas, these resolutions, not joint or concurrent in form, are substantially identical, and as such have hitherto been, and yet regarded as having expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject to which they relate; and, whereas, the President of the United States, by a proclamation of the 13th of June, 1865, declared that the insurrection in the State of Tennessee had been suppressed, and that the authority of the United States therein was undisputed, and that such United States officers as had been duly commissioned were in undisturbed exercise of their official functions; and, whereas, the President of the United States, by further proclamation issued on the 2d day of April, 1866, did promulgate and declare that there no longer existed any armed existence of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in any or in all the States before mentioned, excepting only the State of Texas; and did further promulgate and declare that the laws could be sustained and enforced in the several States before mentioned, except Texas, by the proper civil authorities, State or Federal, and that the people of the said States, except Texas, are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed or will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting Slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, and did further declare in the same proclamation that it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State of its own will has the right or power to go out or separate itself from, or be separated from, the American Union, and that therefore each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States; and did further declare, in the same last-mentioned proclamation, that the several aforementioned States, excepting Texas, had in the manner aforesaid given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesced in this sovereign and important resolution of national unity; and whereas the President of the United States in the same proclamation did further declare that it was believed to be a fundamental principle of government, that the people who have revolted and been overcome and subdued, must either be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power or devasted so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last named policy is abhorrent to humanity and to freedom; and whereas, the President did in the same proclamation further declare that the Constitution of the United States provides for constituent communities only as States and not as Territories, dependencies, provinces or protectorates; and further, that such constituent States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States are, made equal and placed upon a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity and power with the several States with which they are united, and did further declare that the observance of political equality as a privilege of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the before-mentioned States, except Texas, to be and become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed allegiance; and whereas, the President did further declare that standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not therefore to be sanctioned or allowed except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection and rebellion; and the President did further, in the same proclamation, declare that the policy of the Government of the United States from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrow and final suppression had been conducted in conformity with the principles in the last named proclamation recited; and whereas the President in the said proclamation of the 13th of June, 1866, upon the grounds therein stated and hereinbefore recited did then and thereby proclaim the insurrection which heretofore existed in the several States before named, except Texas, was at an end, and was henceforth to be so regarded; and whereas, subsequently to the said 2d day of April, 1866, the insurrection in the State of Texas has been completely and everywhere suppressed and ended, and the authority of the United States has been successfully and completely established in the said State of Texas, and now remains therein unresisted and undisputed, and such of the proper United States officers as have been duly commissioned within the limits of the said State are now in the undisturbed exercise of their official functions; and whereas, the laws can now be sustained and enforced in the said State of Texas by the proper civil authority, State or Federal; and the people of the said State of Texas, like the people of the other States before named, are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, or will conform, in their legislation, to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States prohibiting Slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and whereas, all the reasons and conclusions set forth in regard to the several States therein specially named now apply equally and in all respects to the State of Texas as well as to the other States which had been involved in insurrection; and whereas, adequate provision has been made by military orders to enforce the execution of the acts of Congress and the civil authorities, and secure obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States within the State of Texas, if a resort to military force for such purpose should at any time become necessary; now, therefore, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the State of Texas is at an end, and is to be henceforth so regarded in that State as in the other States before named, in which said insurrection was proclaimed to be at an end by the aforesaid proclamation of the 2d day of April, 1866. And I do further proclaim that said insurrection is at an end, and that peace, order, tranquillity and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 20th day of August, A. D. 1866, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-first. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE SCENE AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION ON THE PRESENTATION OF THE CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

The city, which was full of strange faces and all activity yesterday, has been quite dull to-day and the strangers have departed. Beside the Committee to wait upon the President and present the resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention, there were several hundred, yesterday, of distinguished or prominent citizens of the several States who came to witness the reception and hear the President's speech. When the ceremonies took place at the Executive Mansion, the East Room was literally jammed, and all the adjoining apartments and halls leading thereto were filled to their utmost capacity. Such enthusiasm as was manifested on this occasion has rarely been equaled and the President himself was more deeply and demonstrably affected than he has ever been known to be before on a matter of public interest. The scene during the delivery of the address of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, and the President's reply was one ever to be remembered by those who were so fortunate as to witness it. Surrounded by men of note, statesmen and military heroes. the President stood the central figure of interest on whom all eyes were turned with affectionate regard and undisguised respect. A few steps in front of him was Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, on his left were the Postmaster-General, then Secretary MCCULLOCH, Secretary WELLS, Secretary BROWNING and Senator DOOLITTLE. To the right and beside the President stood Gen. GRANT, and to the right of the latter his chief of staff, Gen. RAWLINGS.

ENTRANCE OF GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT arrived just after Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON had commenced his remarks, and the company recognized the presence of the General by a round of applause. He walked straight up to the side of the President, who turned and shook hands with him. There was that in the manner and looks of Gen. GRANT which all interpreted to mean, "I am with you, gentlemen. I indorse your proceedings." A number of ladies were also present. Among them Mrs. JOHNSON, (this being the second time she has appeared in public since she became an occupant of the White House,) Mrs. PATTERSON, and the ladies of some of the members of the Cabinet.

SECRETARY STANTON ABSENT.

It was generally remarked that Mr. STANTON was not present, and his absence was taken as corroborative of the well-settled understanding here that he does not heartily support the President in his restoration policy. He has failed to respond to the call for the Convention, though specially requested to indicate his opinion when the other members of the Cabinet were addressed by the National Union Club. Up to this time Mr. STANTON has not shown any sympathy with the movement, and as yet no one knows that he has said a word on the subject. Not being for the Convention, it is taken as settled that he occupies the same position that Gov. DENNISON does, but unlike the latter, remains in the Cabinet.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the President and Gen. GRANT took positions side by side at the door of the east room, and the entire audience approached them one by one and shook their hands. During the afternoon and evening the strangers departed in the trains, delighted with what they had seen and heard.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE DELEGATES.

The New-Hampshire delegation to the Philadelphia Convention were the guests of Hon. N. E. CHANDLER, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, during Friday and Saturday. On Friday evening, in company with Mr. CHANDLER, the delegates made a trip down the Potomac in a Government vessel, and on their return yesterday morning stopped an hour or so at Mount Vernon. Capt. E. W. HARRINGTON, late Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Hampshire reached Washington after the rest of the delegation had gone down the river.

AN ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN TO THE DELEGATES.

JOHN F. COYLE, Esq., Secretary of the National Union Executive Committee, entertained the delegates to Philadelphia at his residence in this city last night. Among the persons present, beside the delegates, were Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, Postmaster-Gen. RANDALL, Hon. O. H. BROWNING, Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, Ex-Senator STOCKTON, several members of Congress and a few representatives of the Press. There was also a number of ladies present.

THE CHARLESTON CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The *Tribune*, with its usual accuracy, informs its readers that the new Custom-house to be built at Charleston, S. C., which was destroyed during the war, has been contracted for. It will cost two hundred thousand dollars. Since the termination of the war, the constructing Engineer Board of the Treasury Department have planned for an expenditure of five millions dollars in the reconstruction and repairs of public buildings South. There is in the short paragraph no less than four misstatements—first, the new Custom-House at Charleston, a magnificent marble structure, nearly completed, was almost totally uninjured during the war, having been struck but four times; the total damage is less than three thousand dollars. Second, no contract for building or repairs has been made; neither is any contemplated. The old Custom-House was injured considerably, but as the building was of little value it will not be repaired and cannot be rebuilt until an appropriation is made by Congress. Third, there is no Constructing Engineer Board of the Treasury Department, the whole business in regard to the construction and repair of public buildings being transacted by the supervising architect. Fourth, The total expenditure made since the war on the public buildings in the South, including those contemplated during the coming Winter, will not reach $50,000.

CONTRACT AWARDED.

The celebrated man of locks, HOBBS, of New-York, has received the award of the contract for furnishing the Treasury Department with locks for use, under the provisions of the Thirty-fourth section of the Internal Revenue law.

QUEEN EMMA.

Queen EMMA is now the guest of Secretary SEWARD. Among the guests at the dinner last evening at Mr. SEWARD's mansion were the President and the ladies of his family. Several of the members of the Cabinet, and Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL. Minister to Mexico. To-day the Queen attended divine service in company with Mr. SEWARD at St. John's Church, (Episcopal,) At 8 o'clock to-night Her Majesty dined with the President. Mr. SEWARD was the only member of the Cabinet present.

SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention Presented to the President—His Reply to the Address—His Own Statement of His Policy.

On Saturday afternoon, the 18th inst., the Committee appointed by the Philadelphia Convention waited upon the President at the White House for the purpose of presenting to him an official copy of the proceedings of the Convention. We reprint from our edition of yesterday the address of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON and the reply of the President:

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON'S ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT: We are before you as a Committee of the National Union Convention, which met in Philadelphia on Tuesday, the 14th inst., charged with the duty of presenting you with an authenticated copy of the proceedings.

Before placing it in your hands, you will permit us to congratulate you that in the object for which the Convention was called, in the enthusiasm with which every State and Territory responded to the call, in the unbroken harmony of its deliberations, in the unanimity with which the principles it has declared were adopted, and more especially in the patriotic and constitutional character of the principles themselves, we are confident that you and the country will find gratifying and cheering evidence that there exists among us a public sentiment which renders an early and complete restoration of the Union as established by the Constitution, certain and inevitable. Party faction, seeking the continuance of its misrule, may momentarily delay it, but the principles of political liberty for which our fathers successfully contended, and to secure which they adopted the Constitution, are so glaringly inconsistent with the condition in which the country has been placed by such misrule, that it will not be permitted a much longer duration.

We wish, Mr. President, you could have witnessed the spirit of concord and brotherly affection which was manifested by every member of the Convention. Great as your confidence ever has been in the intelligence and patriotism of your fellow-citizens, in their deep devotion to the Union, and in their present determination to reinstate and maintain it, that confidence would have become a positive conviction.

If you could have seen and heard all that was done and said on the occasion—every heart was evidently full of joy, every eye beamed with patriotic animation, despondency gave place to the assurance that our late dreadful civil strife was ended, that the blissful reign of peace under the protection, not of arms, but of the Constitution and laws, would have sway and be in every part of our land cheerfully acknowledged and in perfect good faith obeyed, you would not have doubted that the recurrence of dangerous domestic insurrection in the future are not to be apprehended. If you could have seen, Sir, the men of Massachusetts and South Carolina coming into the Convention on the first day of its meeting, hand in hand, amidst the rapturous applause of the whole body, awakened by heartfelt gratification at the event, filling the eyes of thousands with tears of joy, which they neither could nor desired to suppress, you would have felt, as every person present felt, that the time had arrived when all sectional or other perilous dissensions had ceased, and that nothing would be heard in the future but the voice of harmony, proclaiming devotion to a common country, of pride in being bound together by a common union, existing and protected by forms of government proved by experience to be eminently fitted for the exigencies of either war or peace.

In the principles announced by the Convention and in the feeling there manifested, we may have every assurance that harmony throughout our entire land will soon prevail. We know that as in former days, as was eloquently declared by WEBSTER, the nation's most gifted statesman, Massachusetts and South Carolina went shoulder to shoulder through the Revolution, and stood hand in hand around the administration of WASHINGTON, and felt his own great arm lean on them for support. So will they again with like unanimity, devotion and power, stand round your administration, and cause you to feel that you may also lean on them for support.

In the proceeding, Mr. President, which we are to place in your hands, you will find that the Convention performed the grateful duty imposed upon them by their knowledge of your devotion to the Constitution, the laws, and interest of your country as illustrated by your entire presidential career, of declaring that in you they recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation, and equal to the great crisis upon which your lot is cast. And in this declaration it gives us unmixed pleasure to add we are confident that the Convention have but spoken the intelligent and patriotic sentiment of the country—ever inaccessible to the low influences which often control the mere partisan, and governed alone by an honest opinion of constitutional obligations and rights, and of the duty of looking solely to the true interests, safety and honor of the nation. Such a class is incapable of resorting to any stale bait for popularity at the expense of the public good. In the measures which you have adopted for the restoration of the Union, the Convention saw only a continuance of the policy which for the same purpose was inaugurated by your immediate predecessor. His reëlection by the people, after that policy had been fully indicated, and had been made one of the issues of the contest, those of his political friends who are now assailing you for sternly pursuing it, forgetful or regardless of the opinions which their support of his reëlection necessarily involved; being upon the same ticket with that much-lamented public servant, whose foul assassination touched the heart of the civilized world with grief and horror, you would have been false to obvious duty if you had not endeavored to carry out the same policy, and, judged now by the opposite one which Congress has pursued, its wisdom and patriotism are vindicated by the fact that Congress has but continued a broken Union by keeping ten of the States in which at one time the insurrection existed, as far as they could accomplish it, in the condition of subjugated provinces, denying them the right to be represented while subjecting their people to every species of legislation, including that of taxation.

That such a state of things is at war with the very genius of our Government, inconsistent with every idea of political freedom, and most perilous to the peace and safety of the country, no reflecting man can fail to believe.

We hope, Sir, that the proceedings of the Convention will cause you to adhere, if possible, with even greater firmness to the course which you are pursuing, by satisfying you that the people are with you, and that the wish which lies nearest to their heart is, that a perfect restoration of our Union at the earliest moment be attained, and a conviction that that result can only be accomplished by the measures which you are pursuing, and in the discharge of the duties which lie upon you, we, as did every member of the Convention, again, for ourselves individually, tender to you our profoundest respect and assurance of our cordial and sincere support. With a reunited Union, with no foot but a freeman's treading or permitted to tread on our soil, with industry renewed, with a nation's faith pledged forever to a strict observance of all its obligations, with kindness and fraternal love everywhere prevailing, the desolations of war will soon be removed; its sacrifices of life, sad as they have been, will, with Christian resignation, be preferred to a providential purpose of fixing our beloved country on a firm and endurable basis, which will forever place our liberty and happiness beyond the reach of human peril. Then, too, and forever, will our Government challenge the admiration and receive the respect of the nations of the earth, and be in no danger of any efforts to impeach our honor. And permit me, Sir, in conclusion, to add that great as your solicitude for the restoration of our domestic peace, and your labors to that end, you have also a watchful eye to the rights of the nation, and that any attempt by an assumed or actual foreign Power to enforce an illegal blockade against the Government or citizens of the United States, to use your own mild, but expressive words, "will be disregarded." In this determination I am sure you will receive the unanimous approval of your fellow-citizens. Now, Sir, as the Chairman of this Committee, and in behalf of the Convention, I have the honor to present you with an authenticated copy of its proceedings.

The allusion in the above address to the determination of our Government to disregard the attempt of an assumed or actual foreign Power to enforce an illegal blockade, caused loud and continuous cheering.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

When Mr. JOHNSON had concluded, the President said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: Language is inadequate to express the emotions and feelings produced by this occasion. Perhaps I could express more by permitting silence to speak and you to infer what I ought to say. I confess that, notwithstanding the experience I have had in public life, and the audiences I have addressed, this occasion and this assemblage are well calculated to, and do overwhelm me. As I have said, I have not language to convey adequately my present feelings and emotions. In listening to the address which your eloquent and distinguished Chairman has just delivered, the proceedings of the Convention as they transpired, recurred to my mind. Seemingly I partook of the inspiration that prevailed in the Convention when I received a dispatch sent by two of its distinguished members, conveying in terms the scene which has just been described of South Carolina and Massachusetts, arm in arm, marching into that vast assemblage, and thus giving evidence that the two extremes had come together, and that for the future they were united as they had been in the past, for the preservation of the Union. When the dispatches informed me that in that vast body of men, distinguished for intellect and wisdom, every eye was suffused with tears on beholding the scene, I could not finish reading the dispatch to one associated with me in the office, for my own feelings overcame me. [Cheers.] I think we may justly conclude we are moving under a proper inspiration, and that we need not be mistaken, that the finger of an Overruling and Unerring Providence is in this matter. [Loud cheers.]

The nation is in peril. We have just passed through a mighty, a bloody, a momentous ordeal, yet do not find ourselves free from the difficulties and dangers that at first surrounded us. While our brave men have performed their duties, both officers and men—[turning to Gen. GRANT, who stood at his right]—while they have won laurels imperishable, there are still greater and more important duties to perform, and while we have had their coöperation in the field, we now need their support in our efforts to perpetuate peace. [Loud cheers.] So far as the Executive Department of the Government is concerned, the effort has been made to restore the Union, to heal the breach, to pour oil into the wounds which were consequent upon the struggle, and, to speak in common phrase, to prepare, as the learned and wise physician would, a plaster, healing in character and co-extensive with the wound. [Loud cheers.]

We thought, and yet think, that we had partially succeeded, but as the work progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be taking place, and the country becoming united, we found a disturbing and marring element opposing us. In alluding to that element I shall go no further than did your Convention and the distinguished gentleman who has delivered to me the report of its proceedings. I shall make no reference to it which I do not believe the time and the occasion justify. We have witnessed in one department of the Government every effort, as it were, to prevent the restoration of peace and harmony in the Union. We have seen hanging upon the verge of the Government, as it were, *a body called, or which assumes to be, the Congress of the United States—but, in fact, a Congress of only part of the States.* We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for the Union, *when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion and make a disruption of the States inevitable.* Instead of promoting reconciliation and harmony, its legislation has partaken of the character of penalties, retaliation and revenge. This has been the course and the policy of one department of your Government.

The humble individual who is now addressing you stands the representative of another department of the Government. The manner in which he was called upon to occupy that position I shall not allude to on this occasion; suffice it to say that he is here under the Constitution of the country, and being here by virtue of its provisions, *he takes his stand upon the charter of our liberties as the great rampart of civil and religious liberty.* [Prolonged cheers.] Having been taught in my early life to hold it sacred, and having practiced upon it during my whole public career, I shall ever continue to reverence that Constitution—the Constitution of the Fathers of our Country—and to make it my guide. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

I know it has been said, and I must be permitted to indulge in the remark, that the Executive Department of the Government has been tyrannical. Let me ask this audience of distinguished gentlemen around me here to-day to point to a vote I ever gave, to a speech I ever made, to a single act of my whole public life, *that has not been against tyranny and despotism.* What position have I ever occupied, what ground have I ever assumed, where it can be truthfully charged that I failed to advocate the amelioration and elevation of the great masses of my countrymen? [Cries of "never," and great applause.]

So far as charges of that kind are concerned, I will say that they are simply intended to deceive and delude the public mind into the belief that there is some one in power who is usurping and trampling upon the rights and perverting the principles of the Constitution. It is done by those who make such charges *for the purpose of covering their own acts.* [Cries of "That's so," and cheers.] I have felt it my duty, in vindication of principle and the Constitution of my country, to call attention to these proceedings.

When we come to examine who has been playing the tyrant, *by whom do we find that despotism has been exercised?* As to myself, the elements of my nature, the pursuits of my life have not made me, either in my feelings or in my practice, aggressive. My nature, on the contrary, is rather defensive in its character; but I will say that, *having taken my stand upon the broad principles of liberty and the Constitution, there is not power enough on earth to drive me from it.* [Prolonged cheering.] Having placed myself upon that broad platform, I have not been awed, dismayed or intimidated by either threats or encroachments, *but have stood there, in conjunction with patriotic spirits, sounding the tocsin of alarm whenever I deemed the citadel of liberty in danger.* [Great applause.]

I said on a previous occasion, and repeat now, that all that was necessary in the great struggle against tyranny and despotism was, *that the struggle should be sufficiently audible for the American people to hear and properly understand.* They did hear and looking on and seeing who the contestants were and what that struggle was about, they determined that *they would settle this question on the side of the Constitution and of principle.* [Cries of "That's so," and applause.] I proclaim here to-day, as I have on other occasions, that my faith is abiding in the great mass of the people. In the darkest moment of the struggle, when the clouds seemed to be most lowering, my faith instead of giving way, loomed up through the dark cloud far beyond—I saw that all would be safe in the end. [Cheers.]

My countrymen, we all know that, in the language of THOMAS JEFFERSON, "tyranny and despotism even can be exercised and exerted more effectually by the many than the one." *We have seen a Congress gradually encroach, step by step, upon Constitutional rights, and violate, day after day, and month after month, the fundamental principles of the Government.* [Cries of "That's so! "] *We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget that there was a Constitution of the United States, and that there was a limit to the sphere and scope of legislation.* [Renewed cries of "That's so."] *We have seen a Congress in a minority assume to exercise powers which, if allowed to be carried out, would result in despotism or monarchy itself.* [Cries of "That's so," and enthusiastic cheers given for the President.] This is truth; and because others as well as myself have seen proper to appeal to the patriotism and republican feeling of the country, we have been denounced in the most severe terms. Slander upon slander, vituperation upon vituperation, of the most villainous character, has made its way through the public Press.

What, gentlemen, has been your and my sin? What has been the cause of our offending? I will tell you—*Daring to stand by the Constitution of our fathers.* [Loud cheers.]

The President here approached the spot where Senator JOHNSON was standing, and said:

"I CONSIDER THE PROCEEDINGS OF THIS CONVENTION, SIR, AS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THOSE OF ANY CONVENTION THAT EVER ASSEMBLED IN THE UNITED STATES. [Great applause.]

When I look with my mind's eye upon that collection of citizens, coming together voluntarily, and sitting in council, with ideas, with principles and views commensurate with all the States, and coextensive with the whole people, and contrast it with the collection of gentlemen *who are trying to destroy the country*, I regard it as more important than any Convention that has sat at least since 1787. [Loud Cheers.]

I think I may say also that the declarations that were there made are equal with the Declaration of Independence itself, and HERE TO-DAY I PRONOUNCE IT A SECOND DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. [Cries of "glorious," and most enthusiastic and prolonged applause.]

Your address and declarations are nothing more nor less than a reaffirmation of the Constitution of the United States. [Cries of "good" and cheers.] Yes, I will go further, and say that the declarations you have made, that the principles you have enunciated in your address, are A SECOND PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION TO THE PEOPLE of the United States, [renewed applause,] for in proclaiming and reproclaiming these great truths you have laid down a constitutional platform upon which all can make common cause and stand together for the restoration of the States and the preservation of the Government without reference to party. [Cheers.] The question only is the salvation of the country, for our country rises above all party considerations or influences. [Cries of "Good!" and cheers.]

How many are in the United States that now require to be free?—that *have the shackles upon their limbs, and are bound as rigidly as though they were in fact in Slavery?* I repeat, then, that your declaration is the second Proclamation of Emancipation to the people of the United States, and offers a common ground upon which all patriots can stand. [Loud cheers.]

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: Let me in this connection ask you what have I to gain more than the advancement of the public welfare? I am as much opposed to the indulgence of egotism as any one, but here, in a conversational manner, while formally receiving the proceedings of this Convention, I may be permitted again to ask "what have I to gain consulting human ambition, more than I have gained, except in one thing?" My race is nearly run. I have been placed in the high office which I occupy under the Constitution of the country, and I may say I have held from lowest to highest almost every position to which a man may attain in our Government. I have passed through every position—from an Alderman of a village to the Presidency of the United States—and surely, gentlemen, this should be enough to gratify a reasonable ambition.

If I wanted authority, or if I wished to perpetuate my own power, how easy it would have been to hold and wield that which was placed in my hands by the measures called the "Freedmen's Bureau Bill." [Laughter and applause.] *With an army which it placed at my discretion I could have remained at the Capital of the nation and with its fifty or sixty millions of appropriations at my disposal*, with the machinery to be worked by my own hands, with my satraps and dependants in every town and village, and then with the "Civil Rights Bill" following as an auxiliary, [laughter,] in connection with all the other appliances of the Government, I COULD HAVE PROCLAIMED MYSELF DICTATOR! [Cries of "That's true," and "Three cheers for the President."] But, gentlemen, my pride and my ambition have been to occupy that position which retains all power in the hands of the people. [Great cheering.] It is upon that I have always relied—it is upon that I rely now. [A Voice—"And the people will not disappoint you."] And I repeat that *neither the taunts nor jeers of Congress, nor of a subsidized calumniating Press, can drive me from my purpose.* [Great applause.] I acknowledge no superior except my God, the author of my existence, and the people of the United States. [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.] For the one, I try to obey all His commands as best I can compatible with my poor humanity; for the other, in a political and representative sense, the high behests of the people have always been respected and obeyed by me. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Chairman, I have said more than I intended to say. For the kind allusions to myself, contained in your address and in the resolutions adopted by the Convention, let me remark that, in this crisis, and at this period of my public life, I hold above all price, and shall ever recur with feelings of profound gratification to the last resolution containing the indorsement of a Convention emanating spontaneously from the great mass of the people. [Loud cheers.] I trust and hope that my future action may be such that you and the Convention may not regret the assurance of confidence you have expressed of me. [Cries of "We are sure of it."]

Before separating, my friends, one and all, committee and strangers, please accept my sincere thanks for the kind manifestations of regard and respect you have exhibited on this occasion. I repeat I shall always continue to be guided by a firm and conscientious conviction of duty, and that always gives one courage, under the Constitution, which I make my guide.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, three cheers were enthusiastically given for ANDREW JOHNSON, and three more for Gen. GRANT.

The President and Gen. GRANT then retired arm-in-arm, and the Committee and the audience commenced to disperse.

Collision at Sea.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 19.

The brig *Clara Webster*, Capt. LANE, of and from Vinalhaven for Philadelphia, with granite, came in contact with the schooner *A. Denike*, of New-York, from Baltimore for Boston, at 3:50 A. M. on Saturday, off Nanset, when the former vessel was so badly injured that she sunk at 7:30 the same day. All hands were taken off by the *A. Denike* and brought to this port.

NO NEWS BY THE CABLE.

The Newfoundland Telegraph Lines Again Down.

They are Expected to be in Working Order To-day.

PORT HOOD, N. S., Sunday, Aug. 19.

The Newfoundland telegraph line is still down, and no later dispatches from the cable have been received. It is anticipated the line will be in working order to-morrow.

VIRGINIA.

More Disturbances on the Eastern Shore—Troops Ordered from Richmond—Arrival of Recruits for the Eleventh United States Infantry.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 17.

The troubles at Drummondtown, on the eastern shore of Virginia, between the whites and blacks, which were suppressed several weeks ago by a detachment of troops sent there to restore quiet, have again broken out. A telegram was sent to Richmond for a company of troops, and yesterday afternoon Company F, Twelfth United States Infantry, Lieut. KEYS commanding, arrived here from Richmond. The detachment, fifty in number, was sent from here this evening on the tug *Geneva*, and will be stationed for some length of time on the eastern shore, or at least until there is some prospect of the causes of the disturbance being removed. On last Monday an encounter occurred between parties of the whites and blacks, some of whom were under the influence of liquor, but by the prompt exertions of the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau stationed at Drummondtown, it was quelled before any serious results ensued.

A detachment of troops, about eighty in number, arrived at Craney Island yesterday on the New-York steamers, direct from New-York. This is the first installment of a large number of recruits now in New-York, destined for the Eleventh United States Infantry Regiment, stationed in Richmond, Va. The island has been prepared for the reception of these troops by soldiers detailed from the garrison of the Fortress. The recruits will be quarantined for ten to fifteen days, and will then be sent to Richmond for duty with the regiment.

THE MEXICAN BLOCKADE.

The Interests of the United States to be Protected—War Vessels Ordered to the Rio Grande and to Mazatlan.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 19.

In accordance with the President's proclamation of the 17th inst., declaring null and void MAXIMILIAN's paper blockade of Matamoras and other Mexican ports, the Navy Department has detached two men-of-war to be stationed at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The Commander of the Pacific Squadron has also received orders to send two men-of-war to Mazatlan and Guaymas, to protect United States interests on the Pacific coast.

MEXICO.

The French Marching on San Luis Potosi—Cortinas Erecting Works at Matamoras.

MATAMORAS, Monday, Aug 13,
VIA GALVESTON, Saturday, Aug. 18.

A courier just arrived here reports that ESCOBEDO held a grand review of troops at Monterey, on the 10th. The French are marching on San Luis Potosi.

CORTINAS is erecting defensive works around the Matamoras. A fight for the city and plunder is expected.

SCIENTIFIC.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Aug. 19.

But little was done on Saturday at the session of the Association for the advancement of Science. In Section A Prof. LOOMIS read a paper on the period of Algol. Prof. BARNARD gave an account of the new apparatus for illuminating opaque objects under the microscope. Prof. ELLIOTT also read a paper on a new method of computing life and annuity tables. In Section B, Dr. GOULD's paper on the proportional dimensions of the human frame attracted attention. Professors WYATT and NEWBOLD read papers on the glaceal period; the former on evidences of glaceal action in southeastern New-York, and the latter on the glaceal period in the valley of the Mississippi,

In the afternoon, the members of the Association, with their families, enjoyed a trip on the propeller *Atlantic.* Monday will probably be the last day of the session.

The weather is very cool.

Storm in Baltimore—A Sloop Capsized and Two Women Drowned.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 19.

A heavy storm this afternoon was followed by a settled rain from the southeast.

During the squall this afternoon a small schooner was capsized in the harbor near Fort McHenry, and two females on board were drowned,

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 19.

A fire broke out at midnight last night on the coal, wood and lumber wharf of COOK & JORDAN, on New-Albany-street, which was destroyed, together with a large amount of the stock on hand, and also a bark laden with coal and two schooners, one loaded with lumber and the other with hay. Loss about $50,000. Insured for $25,000.

the "Loyal Southerners" Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 19.

National Hall, on Market-street, below Thirteenth, has been engaged for the meeting of the Loyal Southerners' Convention, on the 3d of September. The building is one of the largest in the city, and not far from the centre of business.

Labor Convention at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 19.

The National Labor Congress assembles in this city in the Front-street Theatre to-morrow. Delegates from various States are arriving, and the proceedings promise to be interesting.

Important War Department Order—Assignment of Assistant Adjutants General.

A special order was promulgated by the War Department yesterday making the following assignments of officers of the Adjutant General's Department:

Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM A. NICHOLS to be relieved from duty in the Adjutant General's office, and report to Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN for duty. at Headquarters Division of Missouri.

Major and Brevet Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE to report to Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS for duty at Headquarters Department of Tennessee.

Major and Brevet Brig.-Gen. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER to be relieved from duty in the Adjutant-General's office, and to report to Major-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK for duty at Headquarters Department of Missouri.

Major and Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEO. D. RUGGLES, to report for temporary duty to Maj.-Gen. GEO. G. MEADE, commanding Department of the East.

Maj.-JOHN P. SHERBURNE, to be relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri, and to report to Brevet Maj.-Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL for duty at Headquarters Department of California.

Major and Brevet Col. SAM'L T. CHALFIN, to be relieved from duty in the Adjutant-General's Office, and to report for duty to Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, Headquarters Department of the Potomac.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. JOS. H. TAYLOR, to report to Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY for duty at Headquarters Department of Washington.

NOBLE ACT—A BOY SAVED FROM DROWNING AT CENTRAL PARK.—At the Central Park to-day, BENJAMIN BERRY, one of the lake boatmen, sixteen years of age, plunged from his boat into the lake and rescued from drowning a little boy five years old, who had fallen into the water from the rustic landing near the circle, and was sinking for the last time

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

What is Said of the Work Done at Philadelphia.

Opinions of the Press Throughout the Country.

The Convention Acknowledged to be a Grand Success.

The Result Accepted by the People North and South.

A New and Important Chapter in the Annals of the Country.

A Common Platform for Union Men to Stand On.

The Work of Reconciliation Nearly Completed.

The Work Done at Philadelphia.

From the Springfield Republican.

The Philadelphia Convention adjourned at a little after noon on Thursday. As we anticipated, its proceedings were distinguished by profound political sagacity and present few salient points for hostile criticism. The managers fortunately got rid of the Copperheads without excluding them, which could not have been done without violating both the letter and the liberal spirit of the call. Yet it was thought very desirable to avoid the popular odium which would attach to their presence, and they were persuaded to take themselves patriotically out of the way. There was sagacity also in dispensing with speech-making in the Convention, for some foolish and irritating things might have been said to mar the general harmony. The only speeches made were those of the officers, Gen. DIX and Senator DOOLITTLE. Several of the Southern delegates made very moderate and acceptable speeches to political meetings outside of the Convention. It would have been a good thing if ALEXANDER STEPHENS or GOV. ORR, of South Carolina could have had the opportunity to speak in the Convention in the spirit of the occasion. The Convention embodied its opinions upon impending questions in a series of resolutions and an address to the people. *With the exception of some of the declarations in reference to the representation of the Southern States in Congress and the approval and praise of the President's course, there is nothing in the series to which the staunchest Republican will object.* The resolution accepting the abolition of Slavery and calling for the protection of the freedmen in their civil rights is satisfactory. Their political rights are ignored, and on this point the Republican party is not in a position to find fault. One of the resolutions asserts that the matter of suffrage is wholly in the control of the States, and Congress at least tacitly admitted this doctrine by declining to act upon it at the only period when it is likely to have the opportunity to do so. The address, written by Mr. RAYMOND, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, makes the chief issue—the admission of loyal Southern Senators and Representatives to Congress—most prominent, and argues the case with much skill and force. It recommends to the people to make this the question in the pending Congressional elections, as they will naturally do, there being no other matter of importance involved in these elections.

The Philadelphia Convention did not formally organize a party, but that will be the ultimate result. It chose an Executive Committee, and the avowed purpose is to defeat as many as possible of the Republican candidates for Congress, and fill their places with Democrats or Republicans holding to the platform adopted at Philadelphia. The issue is thus made up, and is open for popular discussion.

It is a positive gain to the country to get the reconstructed rebels of the South, and especially those popularly supposed to be the least hopeful portion, to come up to the doctrines declared at Philadelphia. It is a scarcely less favorable symptom of returning political health that the Copperhead wing of the Northern democracy feel the necessity of dishonoring their past record and rising to the same patriotic position. No matter if we suspect the sincerity of some of the parties concerned. *They have taken an advanced position, and they must adhere to it. This position will command respect among the people.* It is in vain to assail it with ridicule and contempt. It will be found to be a reality and no sham. The true policy of the Republicans now is to take a higher and better stand; to trust in their own principles and boldly carry them out to their logical results.

The Results most Auspicious.

From the Boston Post.

We think there is no one who will deny that the National Union Convention *was a grand success, or in prophesying for its now completed work the most auspicious results to the country. For dignity, sobriety, harmony, earnestness and deep enthusiasm, it may be named with the most august and important political assemblages which have ever met in the course of our national history.* So lofty were its aims, so pure and unselfish its purposes, so humane, magnanimous, and thoroughly just its proposed object, that even less worthy men than sat in that body must have been lifted out of the bog and mire of their cherished prejudices, had they been summoned to address themselves to the work so nobly designed.

The Convention has proved what the Radical managers of Congress did not want to have proved before the country—*that there is no longer any excuse for the practical disunion of these States.* By the sitting together of the representatives of the North and the South in council, the lie is fastened to the charge that the South is still rebellious. *Never were professions of penitence made under circumstances so well calculated to increase as well as to test their sincerity.* Never were promises of obedience to the common authority offered with greater willingness by a people but lately in arms against it.

The brief dispatch to the members of the Convention from the President lent a new element of enthusiasm to the proceedings, and stimulated the hopes of those who were bearing noble parts in redeeming their country from the thraldom of misrule. It showed—not more conspicuously than was fit, however—that *the President realizes the responsibility of being the Chief Magistrate of the whole country, rather than the leader of a factious and sectional party.* No wonder his words were greeted with reverberating thunders of glad satisfaction in that mammoth hall by men who represented an undivided country. The summary of the proceedings is to be found in the resolutions and address, which passed the Convention with overwhelming demonstrations of approval.

It is admitted that the Constitution is supreme, and that Slavery is abolished. And it is proclaimed to the nation that war is ended and peace restored. The people now have before them the whole record of this body of their own creation. It only remains for them to take up the work and carry it on till it is triumphantly finished. Wherever there is a new member of Congress to be elected, the popular inquiry of him should be first of all—"Are you for the Union under the Constitution—for representation for the South?" Other questions are secondary now. Every interest is subordinate. All our industrial pursuits wait upon the answer that shall be made to it. We must create a new Congress or submit to the demands of another Government. If the spirit, the aims, and the efforts of this National Convention are approved by the people, they will uphold it at the ballot-box in the elections that are soon to follow. Failing to do this, we shall be convicted of an indifference to the rights of others in the Union which promises to strip us shortly of our own. *But by supporting the Convention, we maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, protect, defend and restore the Union, and bring back prosperity with all its attendant blessings.* We have to do with no idle question of the hour. It is fundamental. On its answer depends the life of the nation. Peace, order, social progress, the speedy adjustment of the rights of labor, trade, commerce—all industrial avocations—fraternal feelings, the national growth and expansion—everything that is dear to the memories and stimulating to the hopes of the people,—whatever savors of the traditions of constitutional freedom and begets respect for the established law, hangs on the decision we are about to make on the one great issue which this Convention has presented to the country.

The Result Accepted in the South.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 7.

The interest of Thursday's proceedings centres in the platform of resolutions. Of these the telegram gives us only a synopsis, and it tells us that they were "unanimously and enthusiastically adopted." It would be premature to go into very nice comments on what may prove to be an inexact representation; but we owe it to candor to express our great surprise that proceedings which had, up to that time, shown an enlarged catholicity of sentiment, should suddenly have taken so gross a turn; and we are constrained also to declare our astonishment and mortification, to use at present no stronger term, that Southern delegates should be found voting their unanimous assent—if, indeed, they did so. Certain it is that some of the declarations made in those resolutions are what no generous man ought to have asked a Southern citizen to vote for, and what no Southern citizen could vote for, without grossly compromising the dignity of his State and outraging the sentiments of his people. It is one thing to submit,—to abide a result,—to covenant to do with full purpose to keep the engagement honestly. It is another to justify and applaud the means which brought it about. How could the Convention, North or South, vote that "the war has maintained the authority of the Constitution," when the Convention was called together for the express purpose of endeavoring to restore the Constitution, now trampled under foot? How could Southern men thus sanction the constitutionality of the coercion of a State? How could our delegates "unanimously and enthusiastically" vote to repudiate the Confederate debt? And especially how could they thus join in "recognizing the services" of the Federal armies, and the obligation of the robbed and penniless widows and orphans of our own dear martyred, murdered heroes, to pay some "debt," as justly due by them to those who made them so! Our people submit to the violence that has beggared them, and to the military force that has put the noblest and best of our sons beneath the sod; but they will never so dishonor the graves of our heroes, as "enthusiastically" to applaud such utterances as we have referred to. The North might well adopt such declarations, and we should not quarrel with them for it; but enough, a thousand times enough, that the South should be silent amid the denunciations of her cause, and the exultations over her defeat.

We shall coöperate with those who formed the Philadelphia Convention, despite of, and without reference to, the dogmas and declarations unnecessarily introduced into its platform. We take these at their separate values, and no more. We heartily approve of the great and patriotic objects and aims of the Convention, and they will receive an undivided support at the South. If the surplus matter is deemed necessary to meet the Northern tastes and wishes, let them appropriate it and use it there; for ourselves and our people, we stand upon the broad platform of our rights under the Constitution, and our honest promise and covenant to abide the results of the war, and to comply with the duties to which we have thus pledged our faith. It would be a hollow mockery for us to take part in rejoicings, enthusiastic or otherwise. We resign them to the victors—leave us alone with our dead!

The Consternation of the Radicals.

From the Washington Star.

Despite the misrepresentations of the Philadelphia *Press* and the New-York *Tribune*, there exists greater consternation in the Radical ranks at this moment than ever before. These journals profess to see nothing in the presence in Philadelphia of the Southern delegations to the recent National Union Convention, but an assemblage of cut-throats traitors. Their hope is to induce the Northern masses to look upon them in that light only, and to cherish against those they represent all the animosities incident to the state of war which no longer exists.

We doubt whether more patriotic men ever attended a political Convention in this country than the great mass of these same Southern delegates. Nine-tenths of them were original, active and earnest opponents of secession. They succumbed to it only after all possibility of making headway against it had vanished, and only under the influence of the false doctrine which taught that a citizen's allegiance was due first to his State. As erroneous and dangerous as this doctrine was, it prevailed everywhere throughout the South. The war was necessary to weed it out. *It has been most effectually weeded out of the minds of all men at the South by the war.* He must be mentally blind, indeed, who does not realize the fact, so plain has it been made by the conduct of these Southern delegates in that Convention. Nor can any reasoning man now doubt that the whole South accepts the obliteration of American Slavery, and stands as united against any idea of its possible reëstablishment as even the people of Massachusetts. *It is further apparent that the South, as represented in the Convention, is at this moment far more deeply attached to the Union than ever before;* its only hope of recuperating from the effects of its terrible punishment by the war, resting in the speedy restoration of its plain rights as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. The very fact that these delegates and those they represent exhibited a devotion and pertinacity in favor of their wrong cause when enemies in war, almost unexampled in the history of nations, affords evidence that they may be trusted to any point to sustain the *right* cause, upon which all their hope of relief hinges—the cause of the Constitution as now assailed by those who for twenty years have steadily proclaimed it nothing more than "a covenant with death—a league with hell."

Well, indeed, may the *Tribune*, *Press* and Baltimore *American* tremble at the action of the Convention. *That action takes the old Democratic Party organization out of the foreground as the opponent of the mad revolutionary schemes of the Radicals, and substitutes in its stead an organization composed of the entire Democratic Party of the country, and the large and patriotic portion of the Republican Party who are not willing to make the entirely suppressed rebellion a pretext for the destruction of every distinctive feature of American rights and liberties as guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States, which, in few words, is the end and aim of the Radical organization in seeking to govern the whole country through the deprivation of ten States of their right of representation in Congress.*

This Convention insures this union of all the opponents of the Radical policy, and embraces assurance of its defeat in the certainty of that union.

The Radical leaders realize that the first consequence of the action of the National Union Convention will be a thorough reorganization of the opposition to Radicalism in Pennsylvania, which will secure against it in October next the votes of from 40,000 to 50,000 men who have never voted the Democratic ticket, yet stand ready to vote with the Democrats for a gubernatorial candidate nominated purely and simply on the platform of principles laid down by the National Union Convention.

They realize that this accession of votes in that State insures its rescue from their control, and also that of New-York and Indiana, by so large majorities, this Fall, as that there will no longer be question of the fact the public opinion of the country is overwhelmingly against their policy.

The establishment of this truth, as explained above, *will release from the rough and yet tight grasp of Messrs. Stevens and Sumner at least fifty members of the House and Senate, who, as yet, side with them through little else than fear of their fancied power with the people.*

The Radicals Disappointed.

From the Troy Whig.

The National Union Convention has sorely disappointed the Radicals. *They expected and hoped that the disloyal elements of both North and South would be admitted to participate in the proceedings, but no such thing has occurred.* Fernando Wood, representing the disunion faction in the Empire State; Henry Clay Dean, representing the virulent copperheadism of the Northwest; and Clement L. Vallandigham, representing the vilest disloyalty of the entire country, wisely concluded not to weaken the great National Union movement with their presence, by withdrawing from the Convention and declining to participate in its council. *So the Convention is composed only of men—men whose personal characters are above reproach, and whose motives and actions are guided by an unchanging purpose to restore the Union to its original integrity and wholeness.*

The enterprise and activity of radical prints and radical orators have been expended in vain. Men who were lately Generals in the rebel army, others who held conspicuous positions in the confidence of Jeff. Davis, and yet others who were notorious in the Northern States, during the war, for their sympathy with treason and rebellion, their hatred of the Union—men whose faces lit up with joy at the news of a rebel victory, and who were sad only when their friends at Richmond mourned—*all this crowd now meet together at Philadelphia to take back what they have said and done since 1860, to confess that they were blunderers, to declare that they have been at last brought to see the light of truth.*

Surely this one of the most remarkable events in the whole history of the country. And the Nation has reason for congratulation over the voluntary recantations of the leaders whose heretical doctrines brought civil war upon us, and plunged the country into commotion and disorder. For now by the open confession of the party leaders who formerly maintained that the Union was only a compact, dissoluble at the will of one of the States, and that an act of Congress was not binding, but might be lawfully "nullified," and who led the Southern States into revolt to perpetuate slavery, these same party leaders admit that "there is no right anywhere to dissolve the Union, or to separate States from the Union," and that "Slavery is abolished, and neither can nor ought to be reëstablished in any State or Territory within our jurisdiction." Besides, the utterances of the two distinguished representatives of South Carolina are particularly significant. Between ex-Gov. Perry, who was a Unionist before the war and during the war, and Gov. Orr, who was an adherent of the rebellion, there is now no substantial difference. One is not more heartily for the Union than the other. Both agree in representing the people of their State as loyal in the acceptance of the situation, prepared in good faith to maintain the integrity of the nation, and only anxious for the fulfillment of the pledges made to them by the Executive, in behalf of the country, at the close of hostilities. *We are satisfied that the doings of the Convention will have a most beneficial effect upon the country. The results will not be claimed by either party, because the Convention did not meet in the interest of any party organization. When the Convention adjourns, the work of the people will begin. The Conservative men of all parties ought to unite in the coming campaign with the view of nationalizing Congress, asserting the supremacy of the Constitution and reëstablishing the Union upon a harmonious and permanent basis.* They ought to coöperate in support of Conservative candidates, that the national sentiment of the people may rebuke the sectionalism of Congress, and secure for the ten excluded States their rights within the Union.

Ex-Rebels as Unionists.

From the Springfield Republican.

Even if we were so narrow as to believe in the total depravity of all not of our party, and assume that the professions made in the Philadelphia Convention are to be interpreted as "the homage which vice pays to virtue," they are still worth a great deal. *They prove that the war has not been in vain; that the Union is indeed saved, that there is no danger of any party of secession or Slavery arising to disturb the nation's peace; and that progress in the right direction is so well assured that those political leaders who have hitherto been the most blind are forced to admit the fact and conform to it.* This is something to rejoice in. Let us put down a stake here, and move on. There is to be no going back upon the record made at Philadelphia by any party of the future. We know now the whole extent of the Conservative reaction, which so many have feared as the national rebound from the excitements and extreme measures of the war, and it is in no way formidable. The extremest demand is that the reclaimed States of the South shall be allowed representation in Congress by men whose loyalty Congress itself shall determine.

Some of the newspapers are attempting to bring odium upon the Convention by telling the history of a portion of the delegates during the war; this one was a fire-eater of the hottest sort; that a rebel General; this a speculator in Confederate bonds; that a bitter rebel, whose mouth was always full of cursing for the Yankees—all true enough, doubtless; *but what then?* It is generally admitted that the reconstructed rebels most worthy to be trusted are the Generals and soldiers who fought us the most bravely, and when they were beaten honestly surrendered. *Do we not wish to see such men loyal? Do we not desire their aid in correcting whatever is wrong in Southern opinion and building up the waste places? Most certainly.* There can be reunion and permanent peace in no other way. Everybody must see this. Why, then, meet these men with denunciation and abuse, and attempt to arouse the hatred of the loyal against them, while they are in the very act of protesting their renewed loyalty to the Union? *If we distrust their sincerity, at least let us wait and see, and give them an opportunity to show that they are true men and not knaves.* Secession was both a mistake and a crime; but it does not follow that all, or even a tithe, of those who were drawn into it, are scoundrels, whose word and oath are henceforth and forever to be distrusted.

It must be admitted that the bearing of the Southern delegates in the Convention has been excellent, and their speeches both in the Convention and in the outside meetings furnish small scope for criticism to the most exacting loyalist.

Gen. Dix, the temporary Chairman of the Convention, is reminded by some of his famous order: "If any man hauls down the American flag shoot him on the spot," as if he had lost the spirit of stern patriotism it expresses by consenting to associate with those who were lately fighting against the flag. On the contrary, it is in the same spirit of patriotism that he welcomes them to the support of that flag. Would we have him shoot them down, instead?

The party purpose of the Convention is another matter, to be considered upon its own merits. The admission of former rebels and Copperheads is not a legitimate objection to the Convention. *We hope to see a National Republican Convention embracing a liberal share of the same elements. And unless the Republican leaders unwisely decide that they can make more out of protracted disunion than by restoration and peace, there will soon be such a movement.*

A Success exceeding the most extravagant anticipations.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The success of the Philadelphia Convention has exceeded the most extravagant expectations of those who advocated Southern representation therein. Casting aside every feeling of selfishness, and desirous only of setting on foot a party which shall drive from the capitol at Washington the speculators, petty politicians, miserable fanatics and cunning demagogues who have well nigh ruined the country, the members of the Convention, of every party, have sacrificed some of their prejudices for the sake of promoting the general welfare.

First—Messrs. Wood and Vallandigham declined to go into the Convention because they were told that their presence in it would be used as a means of destroying the influence of the body. They considered themselves as included within the terms of the call, and are as anxious as any of the members for the success of the President's policy, and for the termination of Radical rule. They were clearly entitled to seats, and if the question had been submitted to a vote, would no doubt have been admitted. The Democrats generally concurred in the same opinion. Yet for the sake of harmony, these good and true men were requested not to take their seats.

Secondly—The war Democrats and the Republicans, actuated by the same desire for harmony, consented to make no objection to the admission of any Southern delegate, however objectionable to them his record, however conspicuous a part he acted in the late war, or however bitter he may have been during the war in his denunciation of Northern men and measures. Judge Brockenbrough, who resigned a high Federal office and accepted a high one in the Confederacy; Gen. Taylor, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Davis, and was a distinguished officer in the Confederate army; Gov. Orr, who left the Federal to go into the Confederate Congress; Col. Flournoy, who commanded a Confederate regiment, and many others distinguished for their devotion to the "lost cause," were welcomed to seats in the Convention. In appointing the committees, no one raised an objection to placing the most noted "rebel" upon the lists.

Thirdly—The greatest sacrifice was made by the Southern representatives in voting for, or even agreeing to, the adoption of the resolutions passed by the Convention. We have as yet only a telegraphic synopsis of these resolutions, yet we have enough of their contents to enable us to know that *it must have been a powerful motive that could have induced Southern men of true Southern feelings and prejudices to acquiesce in their adoption, or rather, to speak more correctly, in the adoption of some of them.* But until we shall have seen the resolutions themselves, we prefer not to comment upon them. We are not disposed to hold our delegates to a very strict account for their acts, either of omission or commission. They no doubt think it necessary to fight the Radical devils with fire, and have governed themselves accordingly.

Radical Prophecies Falsified.

From the Albany Argus.

The Radicals prophesied that the Philadelphia Convention would end in utter failure, because it would be controlled by "Copperheads" and "Traitors." And with all sorts of malicious taunts and venomous denunciations, they sought to discourage patriotic men from countenancing a meeting in which the whole nation was to take part. All this had but little effect. The Convention has met, transacted the important business before it, and adjourned. *Every State was represented by able men, and the best talent in the country was to be found among them. From the commencement to the close it was characterized by dignity, earnestness and wisdom.* It was not a Convention for buncombe speech-making, although the most eloquent men in the country were among the delegates. The object was not to manufacture public sentiment, but to give expression to the popular will, which Congress had suppressed and outraged.

The platform and address, adopted amid the wildest enthusiasm, and without a dissenting voice, gives evidence of the deep earnestness, and sincere cordiality that pervaded the immense assemblage. The cheerful acquiescence in these doctrines by the representatives of the Southern States, demonstrated what had been denied in and out of Congress, that the South was still rebellious and needed "oversight and repression."

It now remains for the people to take up and finish the work so well begun. Gen. Dix indicated the point of commencement when he said that it was in the "Congressional Districts that the vital contest is to take place. And he added: "I believe that public opinion is ripe, and that it is only necessary to present to the people clearly the issues between us and the other party which controls the action of Congress."

Let there be a united effort among Conservative men throughout the country, and we shall never be cursed with such a Congress as disgraced the Capitol last Winter.

The country will rejoice that the Convention has been held—for its patriotic utterances—for its clear and bold declaration of principles—and for the hope of Peace and Union it affords the country.

The Union Men Agree to Nearly all the Positions of the Address.

From the New-Haven Journal.

We publish in full, this morning, the Address of the Philadelphia Convention to the people of the United States. It is a lengthy, dispassionate, and able exemplification of the points made in the "Declaration of Principles," which we published yesterday. *To nearly all of its reasoning, the Union men who have sustained the war will agree;* and the fact that the late rebels, represented in the Convention, consent to it and discard and repudiate the disloyal heresies advocated by them all through the war, is a great cause of congratulation to the true men who have viewed with apprehension the apparent tendency of Southern opinion to its old insolent and exacting demands upon the nation. *The only issue tendered to the Republicans is the time and manner of the readmission of Southern Representatives to Congress. All else is conceded to the Republicans.* The Convention even refrains from any opposition to the proposed amendments of the Constitution, and, in its seventh declaration of principles, gives a seeming indorsement to the Civil Rights Bill.

It is a great thing to have the best men in the South—the rebel Generals and statesmen—thus committed to the principles upon which we fought the war against them to a successful termination. They go home pledged to oppose the doctrine of secession, to sustain the Union as forever indivisible, to repudiate the rebel debt, to pay the national debt, to reward the Union soldiers who have whipped them, and to regard Slavery as forever abolished. They only make one issue, and that is the right of the people of all the States to elect men to Congress who shall be admitted or rejected by the branch of Congress in which they are chosen on their own individual merits. They admit that *disloyal* men should be excluded, but ask that whenever any constituency elects a man who is really found to be loyal, he shall be permitted to represent his people.

If the South had begun a year ago to elect such men, there would have been no chance to make this issue. If it now shows a determination to adopt that course, it is far from impossible that the issue may have become a practical one.

A Good Work Well Begun.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

From the meeting of the Philadelphia Convention will date a new and important chapter in the annals of these times. We hope the future historian will be able to trace from this period the emergency of the country from the chaos of confusion and anarchy through which it has been moving, and to record its steady and rapid march towards its olden state of prosperity, peace and freedom. *The Convention has discharged its delicate duties in a way that will command for its action the respect and deliberate attention of all men.* It wisely determined that the work before it was of too serious a character to be transacted after the loose and riotous fashion of ordinary political Conventions, and, declining to be interrupted by irrelevant debates or rhetorical harangues, it set about and fulfilled its task with quiet dignity and thoughtful earnestness. The "Declaration of Principles" which it has put forth will, we doubt not, meet with a ready and general acceptance. *Those propositions which would have been rejected by the South a short time since will, unquestionably, now be frankly acquiesced in by its people.* Without yielding one jot or tittle of their convictions touching the necessity and propriety of their course heretofore, they recognize the nature and magnitude of the changes wrought by civil war, and, in the new situation in which they are placed, they can honestly ally themselves with the people of every section and of every party on the terms proposed in the "Declaration of Principles." A good work has been well begun. We believe it will be hailed with exultation by the great mass of really patriotic and conservative people, and that in its prosecution to a triumphant close lies, at present, the only hope of the rescue of the country and the Constitution from utter and irretrievable destruction.

The Work of the Convention.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The meeting of the Convention, if it shall accomplish nothing else, should have this one good effect, that it sets all this misapprehension to rights by a clear and authoritative expression of the opinions and views of the Southern people, made by men who are in every sense representative men, and who were selected by them for this especial purpose. And as if to exclude all other chance of misconception, they emphasized their declaration by excluding from the Convention such men as Wood and Vallandigham, who were among the most active and conspicuous of those who were constantly placing the South in a false position.

This, then, should be regarded as the best result of the Convention—*that the Southern people are at last heard by their own chosen spokesmen, and their own declaration now goes before the country for its judgment.* Concerning nine of the ten propositions in the declaration, there can be very little difference of opinion among the people who do their own thinking; certainly they afford no ground for excluding those who maintain those propositions from representation in Congress or participation in the Government.

The tenth proposition is a strong expression of faith in the President, about which, in the present state of political agitation, there will, of course, be wide differences of opinion. Laying this one aside, however, *it should be gratifying to the masses of the American people to find the representative men of the South voting in a solid body for such an expression of their present views and opinions as is contained in the declaration of principles.*

A Spontaneous Tribute to the Power of Forgiveness.

From the Buffalo Courier.

The manner in which the delegates met, the cordial greetings exchanged between them, and the generous spirit manifested by individuals as well as sections one to the other, was a spontaneous tribute of the human heart to the power of forgiveness and magnanimity. The cruel estrangement of the past five years was as if it had not been. The abyss of war had swallowed it up with its very memories. It was no petty and sectional, no partisan and person temper in which the meeting took place; it was rather after a spirit wholly American and noble, disdaining to nurse evils which could only breed continued evils, and accepting one another's professions of loyalty and truth as if they were indeed made to be trusted. No higher level has ever been reached by a popular assembly in this country, since the days when Adams and Jefferson, and all the nobles of the North and South met together, ninety years ago, in the same city.

It is certain that the North and South yearn for a more thorough union. This great gathering has demonstrated that the people of the two sections were never born to live apart and at variance. Whatever may have been the difference in times passed from local interests and local peculiarities, both sides are pledged by their very character, as well as by their now twice expressed preferences, to a republican form of government, and to a firm and lasting bond of union. We cannot dwell too thoughtfully upon the historic sense just enacted in Philadelphia. It seems a happy augury that we have at least one city in the Union whose name by its derivation stands for brotherly love. Philadelphia will hereafter be mentioned as the city in which the Union was formed and saved, within the lapse of a century's history.

The Closing Scenes of the Convention.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The closing scenes of the Convention were marked by the same harmony that distinguished the inaugural proceedings. There was no discordance among the delegates, nor among the thousands of spectators who crowded the galleries of the Wigwam Tuesday and Wednesday. The fine weather of the past two days, and the interest felt in witnessing the deliberations of a National Convention, drew together an immense concourse of people. Yet, notwithstanding the vast assemblages, the discordant political elements therein presented, there was not the slightest disturbance. A large police force was very properly detailed for duty in and about the building where the Convention met, yet the only tasks they were called upon to perform was to examine the tickets of the numerous visitors. This fact speaks trumpet-tongued for the respect and love for law and order which pervades the million of people who make up the population of our great city.

We have had among us, in a public capacity, representatives of the States late in armed insurrection against the General Government, a power peculiarly loved and revered in Philadelphia. *For the first time in six years these men are with us,* and near the close of the proceedings yesterday, a delegate from Mississippi rose in his place and offered a resolution, tendering the thanks of the Convention to the citizens of Philadelphia, for their kindness and hospitality to all the delegates.

The managers of this Convention are shrewd and far-seeing men; and they know that no city in all the North was more appropriate for holding their deliberation than the City of Brotherly Love. Those who a week ago caviled at the selection are now put to the blush. High among the proud historic annals of our time-honored city will be written the history of the assembling and deliberations of the first National Political Convention that met in the United States after the triumphant close of the war for the maintenance of the Union.

The Work of Reconciliation About Completed.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The manner in which all the deliberations of the Philadelphia Convention have been conducted, the considerateness which the members have manifested, the cordiality which they have shown, the wisdom and moderation which have guided their counsels, the enthusiastic and confident eagerness which has waited upon their efforts, *all give the assurance that the work of reconciliation is about completed, that the American people are again one people,* and that the formal impediments which radicalism may, for a few months longer, interpose to the orderly movements of every department of the public service, are but the hideous chains which intolerance has forged to offend for a time the public eye, and which will be remembered with a shudder, as we remember the rack and the thumb-screw of a more barbarous age. Most heartily do we congratulate our fellow-citizens upon the happy termination of the labors of the Convention, and we hail in our hearts the triumph which awaits the united efforts of a free people to the integrity of their institutions.

The Resolutions.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The resolutions are, with one or two exceptions, unexceptionable, and *will be acquiesced in by the people of the South,* although they may not excite any furore of enthusiasm in this section. As the work, no doubt, of Northern men who desire the complete overthrow of our enemies and the triumph of the President's policy of reconstruction, these resolutions will be more favorably entertained than if they proceeded from a less friendly source. The resolutions have a present importance and vitality at the North which they do not possess in the Southern States. The Conservatives are in the midst of a political canvass at the North, upon the result of which our fate depends.

There can be no doubt that the resolutions of the Convention will be bitterly opposed by the Radicals, and cordially indorsed by the Conservatives of the entire North.

The Gavel Used at the Philadelphia Convention.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 18.

The gavel used by the President of the late National Union Convention will be presented to President Johnson, by the Committee of which Hon. Reverdy Johnson is Chairman, as a historical relic. The subjoined letter explains its origin:

Philadelphia, Aug. 14, 1866.

To the President and Members of the National Union Convention:

Gentlemen: On behalf and by the request of the National Union Johnson Club of the Thirteenth Ward of this city, we desire to present to you the accompanying gavel.

Its history renders it a most appropriate symbol of the authority of the Chairman of this Convention. It is turned from a piece of live oak plank of the old ship-of-war *Constitution*, whose gallant career so justly won for her the soubriquet of "*Old Ironsides.*"

We had designed, in giving form to so precious a relic of our early history, to have it figuratively carved and mounted in gold. But when we thought of the objects of your vast and august assemblage, we felt it would be far more appropriate to construct it entirely without ornament, that it might better represent that great instrument of our common liberties, which we should keep forever free from the ornamentation of sectional parties.

Pray accept this souvenir of the glorious past, with our heartfelt prayers that God will so guide your deliberations that our self-government may be a real success, and not a hollow, glittering boast held up to the world's view on the points of bayonets.

Very respectfully, GEORGE MARTIN,
President.
C. W. Alexander, Secretary.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing from Harrisburgh, 16th inst., alludes to the Senatorial question in that State as follows: "The contest for the United States Senatorship, although the choice will not be made until the assembling of the Legislature next Winter, has sharply manifested itself in the various Republican delegate elections and County Conventions throughout the State; for it is in these primary movements that votes are made. The choice lies almost exclusively between Hon. Simon Cameron and Gov. Andrew G. Curtin. Thus far Gov. Curtin stands considerably ahead of his competitor. Every Republican county in the West has instructed its representatives for him, while a number of Eastern counties have just followed suit. The Mifflin, Huntington and Juniata District, on Tuesday, instructed for Curtin, Adams did so a week ago or more. At the delegate elections in Lancaster County, the home of Thaddeus Stevens, on Saturday, no opposition was made to the leader himself, the contest being between Curtin and Cameron as a secondary choice—in other words, 'Stevens and Curtin,' or 'Stevens and Cameron,' which resulted in a large preponderance of votes in favor of Gov. Curtin as the secondary choice."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ITALIAN BRIGANDS.

ENGLISH TRAVELERS AND ITALIAN BRIGANDS. A Narrative of Capture and Captivity. By W. J. C. Moens. With a Map and several Illustrations. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

In the Spring of 1865, Mr. W. J. C. Moens, an Englishman of wealth, and therefore of position, was taken prisoner by the brigands while traveling with his wife in the Island of Sicily; and after a detention of nearly four months, was finally released only upon the payment of a heavy ransom. During the time that he was held captive the British Government made every effort possible to secure his release, and in this way a degree of attention was attracted to his case of which Mr. Moens has taken advantage by publishing a book detailing the circumstances of his seizure and the incidents of his detention. The volume is made up of extracts from diaries purporting to have been kept regularly by Mr. and Mrs. Moens; but that the former draws pretty largely upon his memory for the details given with so much ostentation of accuracy, is evident from the fact that early in his captivity, as he himself tells us, the brigands deprived him of his pencil in order to prevent his making memoranda and sketches.

It is evident that Mr. Moens did not write, or rather compile his book for American readers, for upon the second page of the narrative he allows his wife to say, under date of Palermo, Jan. 15:

> "I had long conversations with some American ladies from Philadelphia, who made my blood boil by the way in which they spoke of England and the English; they considered that a very few months would now decide the war; the Southern rebellion would then be crushed, and Slavery be at an end. The North was fighting in a holy cause; they had put off the war too long, and Heaven had justly punished them by making it so terrible a one, &c., &c."

After this gratuitous slap in the face, which is followed by several others not quite so severe, but equally uncalled for, a great many of the American readers of the book will follow the narrative with indifferent interest, and will rather enjoy Mr. Moens' misfortunes than sympathise with him. That he was determined to make the most of his story is evident from the fact that the first seventy of the three hundred and fifty pages comprised in the book is taken up with exceedingly commonplace details of excursions made in the vicinity of Palermo, Girgenti, Salerno, &c., which have very little to do with the main object of the story. On May 19 Mr. and Mrs. Moens left Salerno in company with Mr. and Mrs. Murray Aynsley, with the intention of visiting the ruins of Paestum. They had the most positive assurances from the hotel keepers at Salerno that the roads were perfectly safe, and that they were well guarded by Italian soldiers; but they afterward found to their sorrow that the troops had temporarily been withdrawn, to allow an opportunity for negotiations with the brigands for the release of two Italians who were in their possession. The travelers reached Paestum in safety, and after leaving there joked one another about the brigands, never for a moment imagining that they were in any real danger. How their fun was interrupted, Mrs. Moens thus describes:

> "Mrs. Aynsley and W—— were in high spirits, and at last, tired of teasing me, told me that we had passed all the dangerous places, and one wood in particular that had been always notorious as an ambush. I was very tired, and so fell asleep, but was suddenly roused by hearing Mrs. Aynsley exclaim, 'Here really are the brigands at last!' I started up and saw, as it seemed to me, the fields on both sides of the road covered with armed men, some like serpents creeping through the standing corn, and advancing swiftly to the carriage; others rising in all quarters—from out of the corn, and from behind the tall hedges. They all closed noiselessly round the carriage, pointing their guns at us. One man seized the horses' heads, and turned them across the road. The coachman did not attempt to drive on. No one spoke. We were completely surrounded. There could not have been less than thirty men. I whispered to my husband, "Give me your watch; I can hide it." This watch, which he much prized, he slipped behind the cushions of the carriage without answering me. Still not a word was spoken. I said something, I know not what, to the man holding the horses' heads. He did not reply, but the brigands all made signs to my husband and Mr. Aynsley to get down. Silently the coachman descended and let down the steps, saying "*Scende.*" Silently my husband and Mr. Aynsley got out; the armed men surrounded them, and quickly marched off with them, one of the brigands whispering to the coachman to stay there for a quarter of an hour. Till then I had been bewildered, looking on what was taking place as a dream. I now first realized what was happening, and a strong determination came over me that I would not be separated from my husband. I sprang out of the carriage and rushed after him for about twenty paces, but the brigands instantly formed a line to prevent my following, and my husband and Mr. Aynsley, turning round, implored me to return. I felt powerless, and two brigands gently and courteously led me back to the carriage, begging me not to be afraid, as they would return with my husband in a quarter of an hour."

Of course Mrs. Moens was completely overwhelmed at the disaster, and looked on every side for aid. A number of peasants passed her, but paid not the slightest attention to her appeals, and when she succeeded in reaching the soldiers, they made a great show of pushing the pursuit vigorously, but in reality did nothing whatever. Meanwhile the brigands were marching toward the mountains with their prisoners, numbering four in all, for besides Mr. Moens and Mr. Aynsley, they had seized a landed proprietor and a young man who happened to be in the vicinity. After pushing ahead all day by roads over which organized pursuit would have been hopeless, the brigands allowed their prisoners to lie down and sleep, and on the next morning, when they had reached the top of Monte Corvino, the following scene transpired:

> "The Captain now got out paper and pen, and commenced business. He took poor Luzzo in hand first. He was shivering with fear, and shrugging his shoulders when we looked at him. All the band began by raving at him, the Captain shrieking at him and threatening him with all kinds of horrors, and told him that 12,000 ducats was his price. Manzo wrote a letter, which he gave me to read, but I told him he had only asked for 12 ducats, so I was requested to write it again for him, which I did. The other poor captive was now brought forward—8,000 ducats was his price; they both sat wringing their hands, declaring that such sums were quite out of their power to give. They met with nothing but ridicule and threats from the brigands. It was now our turn; but there was at once a difficulty—'Whom to write to?' We said it was no use writing to our wives, they could do nothing in a foreign land. We had no money in Naples and no friends; one of us must go to get what money we could. When we heard the sum demanded, we looked at each other with horror—100,000 ducats, equal to £17,000. After a few minutes' conversation with Sentonio, a tall, clumsy ruffian with black eyes, hair and beard, Manzo reduced it to 50,000 ducats, or £8,500. This sum, we said, was ridiculous—out of the question; but we were told, in spite of our protestations to the contrary, that we had 2,000,000 ducats each, and that we were great lords. We declared it was no use to trust to our wives to raise the money, as they did not speak the language, and that there were few English people at Naples, and no one would trust them as foreigners.
>
> They then agreed to let one of us go for the money, and wanted us to decide which it should be; but we, knowing that whichever offered himself would be kept back, were silent. At last we proposed to draw lots; so I took a small twig and broke it in two pieces, a short and a long piece, and we arranged that the holder of the short one was to remain with the band, and the holder of the longer piece was to go and get the money for both. I took the pieces of wood, and holding out my hand before me, I said to Mr. Aynsley, 'Draw.' He drew one, and left the other (which was the shorter of the two) in my hand. I must confess I felt as if I had been drawing for my life, and I had lost."

But the lot settled the matter, and Mr. Aynsley was allowed to leave to arrange for the payment of the ransom. Before he was fairly out of sight Mr. Moens had a narrow escape,—from those who ought to have rescued him, or rather have prevented his capture. He writes:

> "I was put under charge of four or five men, and ordered off to the rear. I turned round and saw Mr. Aynsley and his two guides walking down the hill. It was a trying moment. I was now driven on at a fast pace, and in a minute heard the report of a gun, the bullet whizzing over my head. This was from the soldiers whom Mr. Aynsley met almost immediately after leaving us. The brigands answered this, and there was a brisk fire. I tried to go off to the right, thinking an escape possible, but was turned immediately; my foot slipped, and I fell down some depth, for the mountain was very steep, and all the stones loose. I was very much shaken, and I thought my arm was broken. I could hardly move it, but I was made to get up, and to the cry "*Corre, corre,*" on we went. The hill was very high, the base of it covered with trees. I looked up, and saw the rest of the band lining the top of the hill in skirmishing order, firing as fast as they could. The shots of the soldiers now came rattling round us as we passed from bush to bush one by one, and for a quarter of an hour we had to run the gauntlet. At last we got to the bottom of the mountain, where we found a rushing torrent ten yards wide; the fire was too hot for hesitation, so one by one the brigands waded over. I had to follow; on I went, the water up to my waist, rushing, foaming over the stones, and the bullets splashing into it on all sides of me. I do believe the soldiers took special aim at me, the tallest of the party. My death would no doubt have saved them considerable trouble. Had it not been for my stick, I should have been carried away by the force of the stream; as it was, I had to cross in an oblique direction, landing on the other side only two yards above a waterfall of some height. The brigand who followed me was washed down, and went head over heels over the fall, but he was not much hurt, and scrambled out below. The others passed over safely, and we hurried up the steep ascent over the other side for some considerable distance, till we were concealed among the trees, and, safe from the fire of the troops. I thanked God for my escape from my rescuers, and felt anything but charitably disposed toward their rulers, who ought years ago to have cleared their country from these ruffians, instead of leaving them alone till they carried off an Englishman."

And this enlivening incident was an appropriate prelude to the life Mr. Moens was to lead for many weeks. Day after day the brigands marched him over the mountains, now finding refuge in one place, now in another, but not daring to stay long in any lest the Italian troops should come upon them and rescue the captive. Nor did his adventures partake so much of romance as of the severest hardship. Accustomed as they were to the mountains, the brigands made nothing of scaling the most precipitous places. Fortunately Mr. Moens was blessed with strong nerves and a steady brain, which enabled him to follow his keepers, although not always without flinching. Like a genuine Englishman, however, he suffered most when put upon short rations, an occurrence which was, by the way, altogether too frequent for comfort or convenience. At times living upon leeks and gnawing the bones of sheep from which the meat had been eaten became a necessity, and to add to these discomforts the weather was exceedingly cold and inclement. Meanwhile Mrs. Moens was moving heaven and earth to secure her husband's release, but her energetic perseverance unfortunately only tended to defeat the object she had in view. Forced to exertion the Italian Government increased the military on the island, and the brigands were driven to all the greater watchfulness to prevent the escape or capture of the prisoner whom they insisted was an English lord, beside being worth about two million ducats. Opportunities for communicating with the brigands were also greatly restricted by this very watchfulness, for the soldiers did not hesitate to shoot any one whom they might detect in trying to carry messages to the robbers under whatever pretext. At last, however, on Aug. 20, after the brigands had been paid 30,000 ducats, (or about $25,000,) 20,000 less than the amount they had hoped to receive, and 70,000 less than the original demand, Mr. Moens was set at liberty, and he thus describes his appearance when he returned to civilized life:

> "I was in a desperate plight as regards dress; and though I cared little about my appearance when in the woods, I did not quite like showing myself at Giffoni. I had, however, to put on a good face and make the best of it. My trowsers were all in tatters from catching in the brambles and bushes, and hanging in ribbons at the feet. My coat was covered with the fat and grease of the meat that I had to carry in the pocket, and all the lining of the shirts was torn to shreds, while constantly sleeping and lying on the dirty ground had quite changed the original color and pattern of the cloth. My wide-awake was dirty and torn. My shirt I had worn day and night since the 19th of June; and my boots were all broken, and many of the seams unstitched. I am quite certain that none of my friends would have been able to recognize me; but I cheered myself with the news that a large warm bath would be ready for me on my appearance at Signor Visconti's house, where my friends had sent everything that I might require in the shape of dress. It is almost unnecessary to describe the state of my body. I was covered with sores from the effect of the vermin, through the brigands having steadily refused to allow me to remove my clothing for washing purposes, and never allowing me to stop at a stream for fear of the troops coming upon us before I could rearrange my dress."

As we have said, Mr. Moens makes the most of the opportunity afforded him by these adventures to write a book, and the volume, although not large, is expanded far beyond the limits within which the story might have been told. His experiences, however, were not of so agreeable a character as to tempt others to seek similar adventure, and it is not probable that the additions to this particular class of literature will hereafter be numerous. In discussing brigandage in general, Mr. Moens informs us that during the year when he was captured, fully a score of persons were in like manner taken by the same gang, for whom ransoms amounting in all to half a million dollars were demanded; and more than $100,000 was actually paid. The richest prize, in their estimation, was that of "Signor Wenner, son of Albert Wenner, calico printer of Salerno," captured by Manzo's band a month after the release of Mr. Moens. For him more than $200,000 was demanded, and an installment of $25,000 paid; but at the latest accounts he was still held, the brigands demanding the full amount. The reflection forces itself irresistibly upon the mind of the reader that a Power which cannot prevent such outrages as these upon the rights of individuals, and which cannot punish them after they have been perpetrated, is altogether unworthy of being called a Government, and that the extension of its domains is a calamity rather than a cause for congratulation.

ROYAL TRUTHS. By Henry Ward Beecher. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Popularity has its pains and penalties as well as its pleasures and profits, and certainly no one understands this more clearly than Mr. Beecher. Most clergymen would regard it a hardship and misfortune to be dogged persistently by listeners ready to catch every word they might utter and make it the property of the public; instead of leaving it to be remembered or forgotten by the smaller circle comprised in the congregation to which their appeals or exhortations might be addressed. Yet year after year Mr. Beecher's discourses have been published regularly in a widely circulated weekly journal and then enterprising publishers have so far trespassed upon courtesy and copyright as to cull passages from these addresses and compile them into books, which they have sold for their own profit. These *Royal Truths* have a history somewhat of this character. In a prefatory note, which indicates sufficiently the fact that Mr. Beecher sanctions this edition, he briefly tells us of the origin of the book. In 1863 he spent a Sunday in Bedgellert, Northern Wales. An estimable young Welsh clergyman at once pounced upon the distinguished visitor and invited him to preach, and in the course of the conversation mentioned having read with much gratification and profit Mr. Beecher's work entitled *Royal Truths*. Mr. Beecher disavowed ever having written such a work, but the young clergyman insisted that it had an existence, nevertheless, and on reaching London Mr. Beecher procured it without difficulty. He found that some one had culled from his pulpit discourses, published weekly, such extracts as were fitted for standing alone, and framed them into a book, giving it the above title, and up to 1862 no less than six editions had been published. The book, therefore, is Mr. Beecher's, so far as furnishing the contents is concerned, but he neither selected them nor gave them a name. It is needless to say that the paragraphs are characterized by all Mr. Beecher's pungency and originality, and the book will doubtless take its place by the side of *Life Thoughts*, as one to be read for profitable entertainment at odd moments. It is unfortunate that the engraving which forms a frontispiece to the volume is not a more accurate likeness of Mr. Beecher.

ASIATIC CHOLERA; ITS HISTORY, PREVENTATIVES AND REMEDIES. By L. P. Brockett, M. D. Hartford: L. Stebbins.

It is unfortunate that a book which contains some valuable practical suggestions should have been issued in so sensational and careless a style as is this. By an oversight, doubtless, the word "preventatives" was allowed to appear in the title, and this of itself is enough to prejudice intelligent readers against the work. Then it has as a frontispiece a picture of Benares, which is gloomy enough to give one the chills; the title page looks like the heading to what have been very appropriately termed "tadpole telegrams," and the immense type in which the book is printed very well sustains the feeling of awe and astonishment with which one is impressed on opening the volume. On the whole, it is fortunate the work was not issued earlier in the season. Its externals would certainly kill more people than its internals could possibly cure, if the cholera were actually prevailing to any extent.

AN INTRODUCTORY LATIN BOOK. By Albert Harkness, Professor in Brown University. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Prof. Harkness has made himself so well and so widely known by his *Latin Grammar and Reader* and *Greek Grammar, &c.*, that this little manual will be received by teachers everywhere almost without question as a valuable addition to the series of educational works. It is designed exclusively as a primary work, and as such is complete in itself, although all the grammatical parts of it, even to the numbering of the articles, are introduced in the exact form and language of the author's grammar—an advantage which the young student will keenly appreciate.

FOOTPRINTS OF A LETTER-CARRIER. By James Rees, Clerk in the Philadelphia Post-office. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

There is a great deal of curious and interesting, not to say valuable, information in this volume, but there is almost as much that is altogether extraneous. No one but Mr. Rees would have been so unreasonable as to undertake to find any "footprints of a letter-carrier" about the Tower of Babel. Crude speculations about the origin of language also are hardly pertinent to a subject which is otherwise discussed quite instructively.

THE DEAN'S DAUGHER By Mrs. Gore. New-York: Frederick A. Brady.

This is by no means a sensation novel, but is none the less interesting for that reason. The character of *Margaret*, the *Dean's Daughter*, is well drawn, and there are numerous other clever personations throughout the book.

OUR PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The Magazines for September.

—The *Atlantic Monthly* (Boston: Ticknor & Fields) opens with a story of the war—"The Surgeon's Assistant"—having neither pith nor point. Under the subject "Woman's Work in the Middle Ages," Mrs. R. C. Waterston groups very pleasantly a number of facts not generally known, and evidently the gleanings of wide reading. The passages from Hawthorne's note-books give us further delightful glimpses of his happy and quiet life, and include some of his ideas about Thoreau, who visited him at Concord during the period this installment of 'Notes' covers. When jotting down these memoranda, Mr. Hawthorne hardly anticipated that he was drawing a picture over which his own admirers and those of Thoreau would linger to see the strong points of contrast between two of the few original writers and thinkers America has produced. Mrs. Stowe is rather prosy and not particularly pointed this month, and her paper is so brief as to suggest the idea that it was written only as a matter of necessity, and because the September number of the *Atlantic* must be issued. This is all the more to be regretted since the subject which she discusses—"How Shall we be Amused?"—is one upon which her views, if more carefully matured, would be eagerly read. "An Italian Rain Storm" is an incident of travel by Mary Cowden Clarke, very pleasantly sketched. In "Yesterday" we have a thoughtful and indeed a brilliant essay by Miss Harriet E. Prescott, and in the "Johnson Party" a characteristically bitter and malignant paper, of which it is enough to say that it was written before the National Union Convention met. Mr. Frederick H. Hedge's address on "University Reform," which was delivered at the Triennial Alumni Festival of Harvard College last July, very appropriately finds a place in the *Atlantic*. It embodies truths which have doubtless floated vaguely in the mind of every collegiate graduate, and which must make themselves felt, and that, too, at no distant day, in important modifications in the curriculum, as well as in the manner of government of these institutions, for the one is unquestionably antiquated, and the other is in many respects puerile. "Griffith Gaunt" is continued, of course, and the advertisements assure us that in this instalment "the lofty moral of the story is impressively developed," which sound very much like what Artemus Ward calls "sarkasm." The other papers do not call for especial mention. It shocks one's feelings, however, to see in the *Atlantic* the "sunken sword" of a grave spoken of where "sward" was undoubtedly written. The poetry of the number is "The Voice," (anonymous,) a sonnet on translating the *Divina Commedia*, by Mr. Longfellow, and "Lake Champlain," by H. T. Tuckerman.

—In *Hours at Home* (New-York: Scribner & Co.) even Mr. Mitchell nods, which is of course a notable tribute to the scorching heats of July, during which the article he contributes to this number of the magazine named, was probably written. The paper which is the fourth of the series on "Rural Topics," although good, is not up to the usual mark. Mr. J. W. Phelps groups together some curious and exceedingly interesting facts about "The Fossil Remains of Vermont." Prof. De Vere, of Virginia, contributes a pleasantly written essay upon "Forests." Prof. Porter, of Yale College, draws a contrast between Froude and Macaulay as historians, expressing the opinion that the former has most of the excellencies of the latter without his defects. "Student Life in Germany" is a paper by George M. Towle, now United States Consul at Nantes, in which one of those duels so constantly occurring at these Universities is sketched very graphically. Prof. Wells, of Union College, takes as a motto "What is the German's Fatherland?" and pays a glowing tribute to German energy and thriftiness without answering the question, although he concludes by expressing the hope that "out of the present fiery trial the Germans may come singing, "We have a united Fatherland." "The Patriotic Record of Bowdoin College" is well made up by Mr. J. H. Thompson, and as book reviews, there are given copious extracts from Dr. Hartwig's "Harmonies of Nature" and from Pollard's "Lost Cause." "The Little Preacher," which has proved a delightful little serial, more particularly for the younger readers of the magazine, is brought to a conclusion in this number, and "Jane Gurley's Story" gives signs of coming to a close. "A Theft for Life," by Miss S. J. Pritchard, is a touching story, very well told, and some recollections of Miss Hannah More, by Mrs. S. C. Hall, very appropriately find a place in *Hours at Home*. Apart from "Porphyrion," by Alfred B. Street, the poetry in this number is not specially good.

—If that prolific writer, Mr. Towle, has really gone to Nantes as United States Consul, he must have left an unlimited supply of magazine articles behind him. He contributes to the *Galaxy*, (New-York: W. C. & F. P. Church,) for the fortnight beginning Sept. 1, an article on "Reform and Revolution in England." In this number also Mr. Eugene Benson, on behalf of every one except himself, we suppose, raises a cry for "literary frondeurs," whom he defines to be "those who assail, criticise or mock established facts or appearances." "Rachel and Ristori" and "Atlantic Telegraphy," the latter by Mr. F. B. Perkins, are both timely papers. B. W. Ball sums up the latest facts and developments in "Aeronautics," expressing the opinion that, "as a science, it is to-day in a state more promising than ever before, and there is much reason for believing that some practical means for propelling and guiding balloons will be discovered." In the "Nebulæ" is a brief notice of Mrs. Lewes' novel, "Felix Holt," which deserves mention, as a very fair and discriminating criticism upon a book which has received too much unqualified praise.

—The excellence of *Our Young Folks* is well sustained, notwithstanding the depressing influence of the dog-days. "The Tale of the Whale," the poem which introduces the number, gives a promise in its opening lines which is hardly sustained. Dr. Wilder takes up considerable space with an account of one of the same species of spiders about which he wrote in the August number of the *Atlantic*. Mrs. Stowe has a characteristic sketch, "Little Pussy Willow," and Mr. Aldrich writes about the studios, more particularly apropos of the frontispiece to the magazine, which is a full-page engraving of Mr. W. J. Hennessy's painting "The Wanderers." The touching pathos of this picture is unfortunately somewhat marred in the wood-cut.

—In the current issue of *Every Saturday* we have the second installment of Henry Kingsley's new novel, "Silcote of Silcotes." The interest increases with each chapter, and the story promises to be the best effort of its author. Among the other papers for the week are "Bathing with an Emperor," and a timely article from the *Saturday Review* on "The Atlantic Telegraph." There are also two delicious lyrics by Algernon Charles Swinburne, which close the number. The publishers announce that on the 1st of September *Every Saturday* will be enlarged from thirty-two to forty pages. The monthly part of this excellent periodical for September contains a greater variety of entertaining reading than any other of the magazines.

—The *Journal of the Franklin Institute* for August has its usual variety of articles, original and selected—for the most part the latter. Among the subjects discussed are "grain elevators," "dryers," "incrustation of marine boilers," "the performance, wear and cost of maintenance of railroad stock;" "scientific experiments in balloons," &c.

Miscellaneous.

The following are Messrs. Ticknor & Fields' autumn announcements: *The Yankee in Canada*, by Henry D. Thoreau; *Treasures from Milton's Prose Writings*; *Life of James Gates Percival*, by Julius H. Ward; *The Poetical Works of Thomas K. Hervey*, complete revised edition; *Poems*, by Elizabeth Akers (Florence Percy;) *The Picture of St. John*, by Bayard Taylor; *The Flower-de-Luce*, a new volume of poems, by Henry W. Longfellow; *Prose Writings of John G. Whittier*; *Griffith Gaunt, or Jealousy*, by Charles Reade; *Character and Characteristic Men*, by Edwin P. Whipple; *The Tent on the Beach, and other Poems*—a new volume by John G. Whittier: *Evangeline*, by Henry W. Longfellow, illustrated by Darley; *The Vision of Sir Launfal*, by James Russell Lowell, with illustrations by Eytinge; *Maud Muller*, by John G. Whittier, with twelve illustrations by Hennessy; *Poetical Works of Henry W. Longfellow*, complete in three volumes; *Religious Poems*, Harriet Beecher Stowe; *The Life of Josiah Quincy*, by Edmund Quincy; *Breathings of the Better Life*, edited by Lucy Larcom; *Journal of a Tour in Brazil*, by Prof. Louis Agassiz; *History of the Anti-Slavery Struggle in the United States*, by William Lloyd Garrison; *Lectures on Greece, Ancient and Modern*, by the late President C. C. Felton; Dante's *Divine Comedy*, translated by Henry W. Longfellow; a new volume of *Sketches*, by Grace Greenwood; *Passages from the Note Books* of the late Nathaniel Hawthorne.

—Messrs. Sheldon & Co. have added to their educational series *The American Intellectual Arithmetic* by John F. Stoddard, A. M., author of the *Normal Mathematical Series*. Mr. Stoddard states that he has used the book in manuscript in his own school for a number of years. It was only after its value was thus practically tested and demonstrated that he concluded to publish it.

FASHION GOSSIP.

It is still much too early in the season for any Fall styles to appear, but the unusual coolness of the air, constantly reminding one of the approaching Autumn days, has already produced among the leaders of fashions indications of various changes from the light, airy styles of Summer. Close-fitting *paletôts* have been so long fashionable, it seems very probable that what is called the *sac*, or loose shape, will be worn during the Autumn months, for the sake of variety. The "Roxelane" *paletôt* is a slight variation on the *sac*, and is principally remarkable for its quaint style of trimming. A very rich "Roxelane" is made of heavy, black *poult de soie*, with *revers* on the front, at the sides, and on the sleeves; the side *revers* turn toward the back; the edge of the *revers* is a plain hem, stitched in a double row by a sewing-machine; they are fastened back with oval jet camei. The collar is peculiar in shape, as it is arched at the back, and is simulated with jet fringe. Links of vulcanite chains are looped across the back, and terminate at the right side with long ends and handsome jet tassels. Similar chains are looped across the front of the chest, and descend on the left side. The *paletôt* is simply hemmed with a double row of chain stitch round the edge.

The short sack, falling just below the waist-band, will be very popular for out-door wear in the early Autumn. It may be of almost any material, but for a very stylish costume, it should be like the dress. We have seen a very elegant promenade toilette of mauve poplin. The skirt is gored, and the seams trimmed with white silk pipings. At the back are two sash ends intended for looping up the skirt. Each end is edged with the piping. The bottom of the short sack is cut in battlements, the edge finished to match with the other trimming. A mauve tulle Lamballe bonnet, trimmed with violets, completes this very stylish costume. Another promenade toilette of the same general style is of blue silk. The skirt is trimmed with two rows of deep chenille fringe, of a darker shade of blue. The short sack is ornamented to correspond; the fringe is laid on to simulate epaulettes and collar. A straw bonnet, trimmed with blue chenille and wheat ears; links of straw depend in double festoons over the *chignon*.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Queen* says: "The leaders of fashion in the court circle have all adopted the costume called 'The Metternich.' Sometimes the 'Metternich costume' is made with the skirt and paletôt separate from each other, but more frequently they are cut as one, and form a single garment. A *Princesse* dress, cut wide at the back, and buttoned in a straight line down the front, gives a very fair idea of this style of costume, only remembering that at the height of the knee the skirt is rounded both at the back and front, and terminates with a long fringe, which falls over a simulated underskirt of the same material as the upper one, or else in silk, if the dress be cashmere."

It would be impossible to wear, all through the Winter, the small and almost invisible head-dresses which now go by the name of bonnets. A few of the leading milliners are already making bonnets on a larger scale. The enlarged forms all describe a point on the forehead, while at the back they are the Lamballe shape, only lengthened.

One fact is certain, which is, that wide ribbon strings tied under the chin are out of favor. Milliners replace them with a *bénoiton* of blonde, thickly worked with beads, and with very narrow strings, which are tied under the *chignon*. Many black bonnets are now preparing for Autumn wear; they are all pointed in front *à la* Marie Stuart, and are covered with a shower of jet beads. At the side there is a spray of delicate flowers, so exquisitely made that it is difficult to believe they are artificial.

Small Watteau hats are in vogue, and so coquettish in their effect that they merit a special mention. They have a low flat crown, and narrow brim. The crown is trimmed all round with a thick wide tress of black velvet, and in order to take away from its heaviness, a small white upright feather is added at the side. Thick plaits are also made of *crêpe* and of silk, but they are not so pretty as the velvet ones. *Bénoitons* of flowers and beads are frequently added to Watteau hats.

Chenille trimmings of all descriptions will be very popular in the coming season. Chenille embroidery with beads introduced is a most appropriate ornament for silk dresses. The embroidery should always contrast strongly with the color of the dress. For example, a pearl-gray silk dress should be worked with either cerise or blue chenille. Ribbon velvet under cluny lace is also a very stylish trimming for silk dresses. Where a dress has a full trimming of cluny lace, the collar and cuff should always match. The shape of collars has materially altered. Last Autumn the straightest, narrowest, tiniest collars were sought after; it was impossible to find them too upright or too small, and now there is every probability of the "Petruccio" shape superseding all others. For very stout figures small collars are most inappropriate, the larger forms will be found infinitely more becoming, but for slightly built frames the smaller collars will ever remain the favorites. The "Petruccio" collar is composed of three parts—the collar itself, and the two *revers*. It consists of cluny and embroidered muslin insertions, sewn in alternate rows, and edged with cluny lace. The insertion is arranged in perpendicular lines for the *revers*, and the rows meet in a point at the back of the collar, from whence they diverge to the straight lines in front. The collar is finished off round the throat with a narrow cluny edging, and is fastened in front with a bow of ribbon velvet.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Keweenaw Copper-mining District—Eagle River and its Neighbors—Principal Mines in this District—The "Old Cliff"—A Back-country ride—Mining-town Aspects—Above-Ground at the Cliff Mine—A Toy Town—Descent into the Mine.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD THE VAN EPS, IN GREEN BAY,
Saturday, Aug. 11, 1866.

My last letter left me at Eagle River, about to familiarize myself more completely with the Keweenaw mining district—the third district of the copper range. There are three outlets to the mining world in this district, namely: Eagle River, Eagle Harbor, and Copper Harbor. A brisk rivalry exists between these towns, each of which is thoroughly western in its good opinion of itself, and in its faith that it is destined to outshine the other towns in its neighborhood, in future history. Eagle River, undoubtedly, has a stronger attraction for the tourist than its rivals, and is well prepared to receive them, there being an exceedingly well-kept though unpretentious public-house there, known as the Phœnix Hotel. Eagle River, the stream, is a mere brook at this season of the year, but it has a most picturesque channel, with high verdure-covered banks, and is spanned by two substantial bridges. It runs through the heart of the village, draining the back-country, and emptying its red stream into the green bosom of the Lake—for it serves as a conduit to bear away the refuse water from the mines, and its waters are deeply stained.

The principal working mines in the Keweenaw district are the Ætna, Amygdaloid, Arnold, Atlas, Bay State, Boston, Central, Copper Falls, Keweenaw, North Cliff, Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh and Boston. The last-named is probably the most celebrated mine in the Lake Superior country, and one of the oldest. It is the one which has created such a sensation this month by making the first copper-mine dividend that has been made in some two years. It has made the largest amount of dividends of any of the copper mines—a sum considerably exceeding two million dollars. The Minnesota (in the Ontonagon district) is the only other mine that has exceeded a million in dividends; and this, as I have already related, has seen its former glory wane. The "Old Cliff," however, (by which name the Pittsburgh and Boston mine is universally known hereaway,) still holds triumphantly on its course, still gets out its huge masses of vein copper, and large quantities of stamp-copper besides. Its product I am told, is about one hundred tons per month. Its largest mass, got out some time ago, was a three-hundred tonner. A mass is now being cut up which weighs something like thirty or forty tons, as estimated.

Of course I made a point of going over this famous mine, to see for myself how it looked. The roads leading thither from Eagle River are in splendid condition—hard, smooth and in thorough good order. Did I say *roads?* I should not have used the plural—for there is but one road. "You can't miss it," said Mr. WRIGHT, the Phœnix landlord, as he brought up my horse; "there isn't any other road." It runs through a pair of smaller mining towns before it brings you to the "Cliff" town, and these towns are all a something quite *sui generis*. Their aspect is unlike that of any other Western towns that I know of. Scattered loosely about, stand a number of very plain frame houses—huts were a better word, possibly—which have an indescribably insignificant look, under the brow of the huge, beetling cliffs that look down in rugged grandeur upon them. On some of the better-class you see such signs as "Miner's Arms," "Miner's Home," &c. Drinking places abound. A log-house of the most primitive description, standing alone by the roadside, bore this startling legend: "A. T. YOUNG! [*with an exclamation point*,] Photographs and Ambrotypes." A Cornish woman, with a baby in her arms, was looking at the pictures displayed in the little three-feet-by-four window.

Mr. UPDEGRAFF, Superintendent of the Cliff Mine, received me with that courtesy which is so universally extended to all visitors, at all the mines, and I spent the forenoon in rambling about the above-ground works. There are several shafts, some of which are sunk on the lower ground, and some on the summit of the cliff. I inadvertently stepped on a large trap-door at one place, when my guide nervously warned me off, and communicated the somewhat startling information that the hole under that trap door was a thousand feet deep. In my ramblings I have frequently been struck by the keen consciousness all the mining people have of the terrible depths that yawn about, and their solicitude lest visitors should take a notion to "just drop in," like Paul Pry in the play, and be converted into jelly. In another place I was shown an old, disused shaft, in a wotul state of dilapidation. The rock being limy, decomposes rapidly, and immense quantities of timber are used throughout the mine, to keep the passages open after the vein has been worked out. It is different in the Portage Lake and other mines, where the bulk of the work is in stamp-rock, which is solid, and needs little or no support. The main shaft is on the top of the cliff, about 1,100 feet from its front, and is 1,220 feet deep at present. Here most of the ore is raised, by means of huge iron buckets or skips, running up and down between perpendicular guiding-beams. Thence it is conveyed by horse-cars to the edge of the cliff, and is dumped into a sort of shoot, some 250 feet long, and having an inclination of about 30 degrees, so that the ore simply slides down by its own weight. Thence it passes to the stamp-mills. After being stamped it passes through innumerable washings, patiently and persistently carried forward, first by machinery and finally by hand, until 40 or 50 per cent. pure copper is obtained, when it is barreled and shipped. It was plainly to be seen that the most extreme care and economy is practiced in this mine, so that everything shall tend to the production of the highest possible per centage. The cliff people evidently take a particular pride in their washing apparatus, part of which was invented by employes here.

We ascended the huge greenstone cliff to its top, a most leg-tiring operation, there being no way of ascending save by a steep sort of stairway, which is more fatiguing even than ladders, since the hands cannot help your progress; and here I looked out upon the mining town and the scene spread out in rugged beauty for many miles about. As for the little town, it looks from that elevation just like the little toy villages we used to erect in childhood—all the houses exactly alike, each with its windows and its chimney, except those which represented churches, and they had a peaked block on one end for a steeple. On the summit the cliff was thinly wooded with cedars, &c., and covered with a wild and luxuriant growth of raspberry and other bushes.

In the afternoon, under the guidance of Capt. BENNETTS, a good-humored and most intelligent Cornishman, speaking the Cornish dialect in its broadest breadth, I descended into the mine. After undergoing a metamorphosis like that already described in my account of the descent into the Quincy mine, I got upon the first platform of the man-engine, and began to sink down into the shaft, with my candle flaring upon my forehead. I cannot describe the man-engine, and I shall not try. It consists of two perpendicular beams, hundreds of feet long, firmly spliced and ironed, and having platforms at regular intervals just large enough for one man to stand on. The beams pump steadily up and down, and the passenger ascends or descends by stepping from platform to platform at the proper moment, as they come opposite each other. To a very nervous person the dangers of such a descent are appalling; a misstep at the critical moment, which is again and again recurring, will send him, spinning, down to inevitable death. But to a man who is cool and undisturbed, there is simply no danger at all, and a nervous man would hardly be the man to descend into a copper-mine on any terms, I should think.

As I went down and down on the ever-sinking platforms, the vast length of this perpendicular shaft was lighted up by the candles of ascending miners, homeward bound; not brilliantly lighted, but dimly, yet sufficiently to enable me to realize what I could not otherwise have done, the real depth of the "hole"—nine hundred feet straight down, in this case. It was dreadfully wet and dirty, and the platforms were very muddy and slippery. Arriving at the end of the downward journey, we wandered off. The differences exhibited between this and the Quincy mine were very striking. The mine being wholly free from smoke, and the air clear, I could see my surroundings quite distinctly. The tunnel through which we walked was very low and narrow, nowhere rising into a spacious hall, and it was roofed throughout by "stull timbers," without which the rock would cave in. They have great trouble to keep the ground open, for such is the pressure overhead that the timbers are constantly breaking, when they have to be supported by new ones. The result is a constant system of watchfulness, and a steady course of trimming and propping in every way that ingenuity and skill can devise. The timber used in the mines is felled in the woods upon the cliff, drawn in by oxen, and lowered down the shafts; men are kept constantly employed at this labor.

The man-engine at present reaches only down to the hundred-fathom level, but is to be extended further down. It is a great blessing to the miners' legs. Capt. STEVENS told me that the miners consider the ladder-climbing by all odds the hardest part of the work they have to do, and a man-engine is a thing to be thankful for. I was desirous of visiting the large "mass" spoken of above, and accordingly my guide led me down perpendicular ladders to the point where the mass was being cut. These perpendicular ladders test one's muscle stiffly; here and there a rung is gone, and your foot falls with a jerk that tugs hard at your arms; after that the guide watches you carefully, and wherever a rung is gone he takes your heel in his hand and conveys it to its proper place.

Down a narrow, slightly-slanting tunnel, through which we had to crawl on our hands and knees, we groped our way, emerging presently upon a busy scene. Here lay the huge thirty-tonner, and upon it men were at work, with ringing tools. The process of cutting such masses into blocks that can be raised out of the mine is a very slow and tedious one. A miner holds a long chisel of the finest steel, upon which two other men strike with huge iron sledges; and slowly, chip by chip, the mass is cut in two. Of course, it takes months of steady labor to accomplish the work.

The vein (which, as I have explained, runs across the range, and is composed of ore that is fully seventy per cent. pure copper,) varies in size from great spreading masses like this to a narrow line no larger than a lead pencil, and sometimes disappears entirely. The adit is dug alongside this vein, following its course. When a mass spot is reached, it is necessary to excavate a large chamber behind it, and in this chamber are placed kegs of powder by the hundred; as many as seven hundred having been employed in one instance, while a hundred and fifty kegs is a not uncommon "load." The result of this immense blast is merely to dislodge the mass from its place, so great is its resistance. Being dislodged, a platform is built around it, and the miners go at it, conscious of a "big job" on hand for some time to come. The cutting is done by contract.

Like miners generally, my Cornish guide had great pride in his rugged occupation and of his mining knowledge. "Feu fellers in New-York," said he "don't know mooch about minang," adding, as if apologetically, "niver having see mooch of it." Accidents seldom occur in the mines, he told me; but occasionally one meets a poor fellow groping about in darkness, his eyes put out forever by a blast. I saw such a one on board the steamer *Meteor*, (the ill-starred propeller which sent the *Pewabic* and its hundred souls down in the cold lake that night last year,) on which I rode to Houghton on Wednesday.

Before leaving Eagle River I met the traveling agent of the Michigan Freedmen's Aid Commission. He has visited the leading towns of this region, traveling considerably overland, and he characterized the scenery in the back country as indescribably beautiful, bold and striking. He reports that he has had very good success in this, his first visit to the Lake Superior country, in the service of the Commission, the inhabitants being very liberally inclined.

The weather during the whole of my sojourn in the Lake Superior country has been delightfully cool, while at the same time I understand you have been complaining of the heat in the city. I have known no heat, and very little warmth. I have found it necessary to "keep moving," and to wear thick clothing, in order to keep warm, and in the evenings it has been by no means an unpleasant thing to sit about the stove at the hotel, where a cheerful fire has usually burned after sun-down. I mention this for the benefit of any who may still desire to go away to get "cooled off." Let such go by rail to Buffalo, and there take the steamer. The propeller *Pacific* runs from Buffalo to Cleveland daily, leaving there in the morning. At Cleveland you can take a steamboat direct to Marquette, or such other point on Lake Superior as you may prefer. There is some choice in this matter of boats; some of them are small and untidy. The *Lac La Belle* is a handsome boat, admirably managed, and it leaves Cleveland on the 12th and 26th of September coming. As a mere pleasure tour it is a very good idea to make the round trip, living on the boat; but for those who wish to see the country thoroughly, it will be necessary to tarry a few days in some of the leading towns where there are good hotels, such as Marquette, Houghton, Eagle River, etc.

I have said little in these letters about the attractions of the country for sportsmen, which are great. Fishing on the lake is always good for those who love trolling; and the trout streams in the woods are thickly peopled—nor have they been whipped to death by droves of eager anglers. I remember how amused J. ROSS BROWN was with an English disciple of WALTON whom he met away off in the dreary regions of some dismal "North countrie," and who was undergoing divers miseries in his determined pursuit of brook-trout fishing. To all such as he, the Lake Superior country would be like a paradise. Near Marquette and Houghton there is also good gunning, pigeons prevailing just now in great numbers. There are also deer, and various wild animals to be found in the deep forests. I saw a black bear on Thursday that had been caught in the woods on Portage Lake.

From what I have seen I should say that there was a good prospect of an improvement both in the copper and iron-mining business, but especially in the latter. The iron ores are beyond doubt existent in almost inexhaustible quantities, and new mines are rapidly being opened. When to the iron and copper are added the silver-lead and plumbago mines (supposing the latter to be successful), it is clear that the future of this region is full of the finest promise. What is most needed now is a railroad that shall connect the upper lake towns with the East more closely; and it is entirely reasonable to believe that one or two of the projected roads will speedily be built.

I neglected to state in the proper place that some of the saw-mills of this region are now shipping lumber East. It is not long since Lake Superior imported its lumber. There are four saw-mills at Portage Lake, which have cut ten million feet of lumber, mostly used here. The first ship load for Cleveland left the Portage last week. Here looms up another grand source of wealth and prosperity in the future.

WIRT.

OVERLAND TO THE PACIFIC.

Prospect Ridge, near Leavenworth—"Jugging Eels"—A Talk with Fall Leaf, War-Chief of Delawares, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

III.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Aug. 10, 1866.

There are some matters still, connected with Leavenworth, that I want to speak of, and the first is Prospect Ridge. This is an abrupt bluff or ridge, of considerable height, trending along some three miles west of the City, almost due north and south, from which you get superb views of Leavenworth and the surrounding country. From its point of greatest altitude, just west of the Fort, you take in Leavenworth City, the Missouri River, Fort Leavenworth, and the main portion of the Government Reserve, when looking East, while the view West embraces Weston, Mo.; Kickapoo, Kansas; Atchison, Mo., and the rolling, boundless Prairie, away to the horizon. On the northwest, the Missouri winds leisurely through a broad valley, and as you look down on it from Prospect Ridge it seems more like a vast succession of miniature lakes than a great river, as its bends break up the continued view, and you catch only the intervening flashes of water.

We rode up to Prospect Ridge several evenings, and found the landscape always charming; but the last time the sunset was superb. The whole west seemed literally "washed with fire," and the clouds became verily "peaks of piled gorgeousness, atilt and poised," while the whole sky was overspread with crimson and gold. Beneath, the far-spreading prairie was robed in a purple haze that seemed as if it never would die out. One great cumulous cloud, off in the southwest, was fashioned very singularly. The upper portion resembled a man's body, and the top itself was an exact representation of an old trapper's head, looking west over the prairie; the eyes, nose and cheeks were very distinct; a long shaggy beard flowed down upon his breast, golden in the setting sun; while his bushy hair opposite was iron-gray, deepening into black. A fox or coon skin cap, apparently, with the inevitable standing tail or feather, surmounted the whole. The resemblance was recognized at once by all present, and was indeed very curious. This Ridge is a great feature of the country here, though at present quite neglected, except for an evening ride. In time its sides will be clad with vineyards, "purpling in the sun," and its summits crowned with the best residences of the Leavenworthians.

At Leavenworth I first saw the Western process of fishing, called "jugging." They take ordinary jugs, cork them tightly, attach a few yards of fishing-cord to each, and then, baiting, toss them into them into the Missouri. Presently an eel or a huge catfish—about the only kind of fish here—gets hold, and a jug commences bobbing up and down. A boat now puts off, hauls in the game, and again the jug goes overboard. And so the process is continued until all the fish wanted are thus easily "jugged." I should think it poor sport, and a great disgust to the serene soul of old IZAAK WALTON, lover of shady streams and speckled trout. But the "Pukes" and the Kansans seem to enjoy it.

While at Leavenworth, I fell in with FALL LEAF, the head warrior of the Delaware Indians. He is a magnificent specimen of the Indian, in a half-civilized state, and I envy him his brawny muscles. He is near 55 years old, but stands 5 feet 11 inches in his moccasins, weighs 196 pounds, and is one of the most athletic men I ever beheld. His vigorous, stalwart frame, is a sight to look upon, especially his massive neck and chest, though his flank—Indian-like—is comparatively thin. His hair is slightly tinged with gray, but his eye is keen and resolute as ever, and, all in all, he looks like a perfect Hercules of the forest. His nephew, "General Jackson," and two other Delawares, were with him, but they were all indifferent, not to say puny in appearance, compared with FALL LEAF. They had all been engaged by Col. POTTER, Chief Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, as guides for an expedition about setting off for the Plains and Mountains. FALL LEAF has long served the Government here, in that capacity, with marked fidelity, and ability, and gets $150 per month and a ration when off on that duty. He is familiar, it is said, with the whole interior basin of the Continent, and is reputed invaluable as a guide on the Plains and among the Mountains.

He understands English very well when spoken to him, but has been too proud to learn the language so as to use it. By means of an interpreter, however, I had considerable "talk" with him. He told me his tribe now numbered about one thousand souls, and had not varied much either way for several years past. They occupy a reservation of some 200,000 acres of excellent land just below Leavenworth, on the Missouri River, much of which they farm in their half-civilized way. They have no villages to speak of, but are scattered about on small farms. They have a Mission church, which is pretty generally attended, and a good school well patronized. He said his people were deeply impressed with the importance of education, and that, as a rule, they were making much effort to have their children taught in "white-folk things." Drunkenness was on the decrease among the Delawares, he thought. They had seen the evil effects of it, and he hoped they would all be "temperance" soon. He confessed to taking an occasional drink of fire-water himself, and rather liked it; but protested he never drank to excess. He has a wife and eight children, all lusty young aborigines, and seemed indignant when asked if more than one wife was allowed among the Delawares. He couldn't remember the English name of the place where he was born, but it was far away in the East, on a river where there were mountains. I handed him a map, and he immediately traced out the headwaters of the Delaware. I told him I was also born near there, had fished in its waters, and when at home lived upon its banks. He replied: "Ugh! Ugh!" seemed pleased, and told the interpreter to say he was "much glad" to meet "stranger from graves of his fathers."

The Head Chief of the Delawares now, FALL LEAF said, is JOHN CONNER; his assistant or Vice-President is another Delaware named JOSEPH ARMSTRONG. These two Indians seem to have charge of all internal affairs and of the civil administration generally, while to FALL LEAF is committed the war-path. He said the Delawares had been at peace with all other tribes for a long time past, and hoped they would continue so. His last fight with other Indians, at the head of his tribe, was some ten or twelve years ago, thirty or forty miles west of Leavenworth. With but fourteen Delawares he then met and fought one hundred other Indians, and whipped them, after fighting all day. He supposed he had killed and scalped two or three hundred Indians in his time, and seemed to gloat over the recollection of it, but protested he had never injured a white man. "FALL LEAF much friend of white man; always been so." I took his stories for what they are worth, and the reader may do the same, making full allowance, of course, for the "Big Injin" part of them.

I asked him about his religious belief. He said his people thought there was a Good Manitou and an Evil Manitou. The Good Manitou built the skies, made the prairie and forest, stocked the streams and created man. The Evil Manitou was down below, and was always opposing the Good Manitou, and was an enemy to man. The Good Manitou was everwhere, and was "very big" and "much good" in all things. He said that was the popular belief of his people; but for himself, he couldn't believe in an Evil Manitou. He thought God was "very much good," and all powerful, and couldn't reconcile the existence of an Evil Power opposed to Him. He said it might be so, but FALL LEAF only knew Good Manitou." We thought he would pass for a pretty good Universalist, with these views, and commend him to our "Broad Church" friends accordingly.

I asked him where he saw the first steamboat, and what he thought of it. He said, at St. Louis, many years ago, and thought it "much good," because "it traveled swift and *went itself*." He said he had seen his first locomotive at Leavenworth, a year or two ago, and he thought it "very much good; went whiz." The telegraph he thought "very much more good," because it "went quick between wide places *flash*, swifter than bullet."

Our "talk" occupied an hour or so in the morning. The "expedition," of which he was the chief guide, got off late in the afternoon. But, before starting, FALL LEAF came round to my quarters, and said he wanted to say "good bye; was much friend to pale face stranger." We shook hands very cordially, and so parted. The last I saw of him he was mounted on a patient mule, jogging along at the head of a wagon train—clad throughout in wagon-master costume, his only Indian mark being a solitary eagle's feather, trailing loosely behind him from an immense broad-brimmed, black-felt hat. I was glad to meet here so fine a specimen of the border Indian. The bulk of them are represented to be worthless vagabonds; but all accounts, I believe, speak well of FALL LEAF, and the Delawares generally. As I have said, he has long been a guide here for army expeditions across the continent, and the people at the Fort all give him a high character for intelligence, fidelity, and courage. When roused, I have no doubt he would be an ugly customer to encounter. There is a latent fierceness and fury in his eye, like fire in a slumbering volcano, and I reckon his traditional paint, feathers, war-club and war-whoop would soon transform the trusty FALL LEAF into a hideous and cruel savage. Now, the bullet and the bayonet restrain. Exit FALL LEAF.

JERSEY BLUE.

An Eccentric Character on His Travels—Reappearance After Six Years' Absence.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal.

There are but few residents of this city, town or village along the National Road but who recollect a score of years ago, perhaps, the semi-annual pilgrimage of "Old Barney," a mendicant, wandering without purpose along the road. As purposeless as were "Old Barney's" journeys, they were made with the regularity of clock work. He was never known to sleep in a house, never known to wear any dress but rags, never asked for money, never begged in the real sense of the word, but seated before a house would, in response to some inquiry as to hunger, suggest "a cup of coffee and a little bread." He never stepped across a threshold to obtain this, but were it not brought to him, he walked on. "Old Barney" was looked for with the same feeling that people expected a Spring shower or an Autumn frost, and as regularly he came. He knew where they made the best coffee, and many a good honest country housewife grew jealous of a neighbor on "Old Barney's" judgment.

People told an hundred stories about him, but he never told anything about himself. He was the veritable Rag Man bugaboo of National Roaddom, and remained for years respected by the old, who were puzzled, and feared by the little folks, always ready to propitiate with a cup of coffee, or to lay the evil spirit by a huge offering of bread and butter. About six years ago "Old Barney" disappeared, or rather failed to come to time.

Housewives were in a great flurry, and were quite sure a great epidemic would prevail, for the non-arrival of Old Barney was to be classed with the non-appearance of flies at the proper time, as the harbinger of some unspoken evil. As he was a very old man, common sense suggested that he was dead, and Old Barney ceased to be a living reality, and lived only in a nursery story, in an exaggerated and highly illustrated form.

Last week, however, much to the surprise of old folks, and much to the terror of little ones, he appeared a little late for a Spring campaign, on his eastward march, the same old "rag man" to a rag, of the six years ago, called at the same old place for his "cup of coffee," searching round for the same thickets as sleeping places. Though his board was generally forthcoming, old BARNEY was sadly puzzled about his bed. The old familiar togs and brush heaps and thickets had disappeared. Improvements had wiped out the landmarks of old pilgrimages, cities and towns had grown like young girls out of his knowledge, and his inspection trip didn't seem to be satisfactory. Where he had been for six years, why he resumed his journey, why his old self-same rags hadn't worn out no one knows, for BARNEY says nothing. He passed Columbus eastwardly with the same old Sphynx-like face that puzzled us when a child, and if our eastern neighbors solve not the riddle—this story stands concluded.

Important Arrest of Burglars.

From the Philadelphia North American, Aug. 18.

Into one of the cells of Moyamensing prison were, yesterday afternoon, committed probably the most accomplished burglars in the country. The record of their crimes would fill a volume. Their names are JOHN MASON and GEORGE S. ROBERTS. The latter is the more accomplished. He is known by several titles, and generally passes as GEO. JOHNSON. The prisoners have been closely followed by Detective TAGGART for the last six months. In nearly all of the heavy burglaries that have been committed in this city for the past year they have doubtless participated. The story of their arrest and the guilt, which was yesterday clearly proven, is a long one.

Our readers will remember the robbery at the store of L. ATKINSON & Co. No. 401 Appletree alley. It occurred several months ago. The building was burglariously entered, the doors opened by false keys and goods to the value of $4,000 were taken. The stolen property consisted chiefly of muslins, shirtings, pantaloons and gentlemen's clothing. They will also recollect the robbery of the lace rooms of HENRY M. DAY, No. 325 Chestnut-street, on the 7th of June. On that occasion the street door was forced by jimmies. The store of Mr. DAY is in the third story. Through the first and second floors the burglars ascended by the aid of false keys, and nearly $3,000 worth of laces were stolen. A third robbery at J. B. BALLAM'S shoe store, No. 37 North Eighth-street, is still familiar. It occurred several weeks since. The doors were opened, and $800 worth of shoes removed. Then there was another robbery at HESS, ROGER & Co's, No. 411 Market-street. In this case the door was opened by false keys, the safe similarly entered, and the books of the firm mutilated. For this robbery, MITCHELL, the bookkeeper was arrested; but, from want of sufficient evidence, released.

The four robberies were mysterious in the highest degree. The detectives saw the workmanship of experienced hands, but could discover no trace or clue to indicate the burglars. Until last monday the entire matter was a problem that seemed incapable of explanation. Then Detective TAGGART explained it. In Thirty-second-street, New-York, between First and Second avenues, he arrested the two burglars, MASON and ROBERTS. By a single circumstance, that would have escaped the eye of any but the most expert detective, Mr. TAGGART was led to the house. The evidence of the guilt of the prisoners in three of the robberies were found on the premises. Their complicity in the fourth was subsequently established. From the house of the burglars Detective TAGGART went to that of JOHN HASLAR, 2'3 East Tenth-street. Here additional proof was found, and the three prisoners were brought to this city. In the two houses were recovered a large quanty of laces, shirts and vests, and an extensive collection of burglars' tools were found secreted in a valise and a cot in the first house visited.

When the three were brought to Philadelphia, HASLAR turned State's evidence. He is a cripple. The bolder and abler-bodied villains had used him as a decoy to lure strangers, or to discover the location of money and valuable goods. He gave testimony which led to the arrest of BOYS, and established the guilt of MITCHELL. BOYS, MASON and ROBERTS were brought before Alderman BEITLER yesterday. The goods recovered were produced and fully identified. Mr. J. B. ATCHISON swore that the vests and shirts found in the house of the two burglars were a portion of those taken from his store. Equally positive was Mr. DAY of the identity of the laces, and Mr. BALLARD at once recognized several pairs of shoes that were found among the goods in New-York.

BOYS was accused by HASLAR with complicity in the robbery of HESS, ROGERS & Co. According to the declaration of the State's evidence he and BOYS have been intimate for eight years. Their first acquaintance was in Stroudsburg. There BOYS was reputed a gambler. He came to this city and opened a broker's office. To him MITCHELL gave a wax impression of the keys of the store and of the safe. HASLAR stated that he received the impressions from BOYS, made a skeleton, and returned skeletons and impressions. Alderman BEITLER asked the witness how he became associated with BOYS in the robbery. The reply was that BOYS sought him, told him where $31,000 could be obtained by a successful robbery, and desired to find burglars with courage sufficient to undertake it. HASLAR procured MASON and ROBERTS. A contract was made with BOYS that one-fourth of the plunder was to be given him, and that the books were to be destroyed and the office burned. This was to secure MITCHELL. The store was entered, the books mutilated and the premises fired. The money found was $104 in gold, a $50 seven-thirty bond, and nearly $1300 in currency. A watch and chain, bills receivable to the amount of $9,000, and merchandize to the value of $500 were also taken.

The case was heard at length. All the parties were represented by counsel. After a prolonged examination of witnesses, lasting nearly two hours, the two burglars were committed, in default of $12,000 bail each, and BOYS sent below in default of $6,000. They will be returned to the present term of Court. The Central Station was crowded during the hearing. MASON and ROBERTS are men of profound mechanical knowledge and skill. They are Englishmen. ROBERTS is small, compactly knit, gray eyes. MASON is taller, and broad at the shoulders. His features are intelligent and his eyes bright and piercing. Either would in any honest mechanical calling, have earned honorable distinction.

Than the tools captured nothing could be more perfect. They comprised every instrument known to a burglar. In the valise were over a hundred skeleton keys and picks, adjusted to open any lock except the combination safe locks, that defy any attempt to open their massive wards. A heavy jimmy, a dark lantern, oil can, screws, gimlets, augurs, braces, bits, nippers, and the usual implements of an English cracksman formed part of the tools. But the principal capture was a machine for forcing safes. It consisted of several portions. A heavy frame-work of ash, morticed and prepared for immediate erection, was bound together with cords. With it was taken a heavy iron bar, called a "half-crow," a massive strip of iron, weighing 70 pounds, perforated in the centre, to receive a heavy bit or bolt. Eight taps of different dimensions, and corresponding screws, and half a dozen diamond-pointed bits, completed the tools.

With the apparatus for forcing safes, Detective TAGGART stated that no fire-proof in the country could withstand the labor of the burglars for an hour. The machine operates by tearing the door of a safe outward. The wooden frame-work, placed before the door, supports the heavy bar which serves as a rest and lever for the bits. With the latter a hole is bored into the door, the taps convert the hole into a screw, and a heavy screw inserted into the tapped hole gives a leverage that, with the heavy half-crow for an arm, would burst open a door one thousand times the weight of the crow. The entrance to the door is in all cases made at the lock. This is the weakest portion of a safe, secured from being forced inward by the jams. Against the tearing outward there is less resistance than to any other force that can be applied to a fire-proof.

Trees in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia North American.

The gentleman whose legacy to the city, now enumerated among our trust funds, to pay for planting each year a certain number of shade trees in the public parks and other areas, was a wise one. The testator enjoins, first, that the amount of the legacy shall be prudently invested; and second, that the interest of the perpetual fund shall be expended in the planting, not of foreign abominations like the ailanthus, the arbervitæ, or the silver-leafed poplar, but such trees as the elm, the oak and the maple—trees indigenous to the soil, and that emit neither poisonous exhalations nor give sustenance to noxious insects. Mr. Commissioner of City Property DIXIE tried the arbor vitæ at Fairmount. There are now at his office specimens of its foliage that are literally devoured by a species of worm seen upon it and upon nothing else.

The silver poplar, with all its leaves laughing upon it, that in the uplift of its foliage shows in the sun's rays a sheen like "moonlight upon a lake," is another arborial humbug. The tree grows thick and rapidly; but its roots spread out for an immense distance from the trunk, near to the surface, and from them shoot up suckers that are voted a nuisance wherever the tree has been introduced. In front of the public school-house in Tenth-street, near Catharine, stands two of these trees. Within the inclosure has sprung from their roots a very forest of suckers. As the keeper of Jefferson-square said to us the other day, "If a man planted such a tree upon grounds that I owned, I would prosecute him for damages." From the very hillocks of the dead these prolific trees, though their trunks may stand rods distant, the suckers spring. The more you cut them, the thicker they grow up.

The Lombardy poplar was once a favorite tree. Its aristocratic gracefulness of proportions gave picturesqueness to a landscape. In a decorative point of view it was depended upon by every horticulturist and landscape gardener. We now hear no more of it. It spoiled by its wide-spreading roots, just below the surface of the ground, every garden near which it was planted, while its foliage gave sustenance to a hideous worm that existed upon no other tree. And after a few years the Lombardy poplar grows ragged and wretched: it is nowhere planted in this vicinity, and has lost caste alike with landowners and nurserymen.

In the plan of improving our public squares we perceive with satisfaction that none of these acclimatized exotics find any countenance. The Commissioner of City Property has for some time past ceased all experiments with the ailanthus and all other similar trees. Henceforth the ash and the oak, the sugar maple, the elm, the linden, the beech and the pine, will hold possession of our public squares and boulevards. They may grow less rapidly, but they are less capricious in their tastes, and more reliable in their head of foliage than any of the much lauded importations with which enterprising nurserymen have enriched themselves. We may borrow the evergreens of Norway, but we do not need vermin-bearing or poison-yielding trees, such as the Lombardy poplar or ailanthus, the silver poplar, or any of their generic kin.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 18, 1866.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	131	500	Cum. Coal P.	47⅜
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	111	120	West. U. Tel.	59
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	111¼	100	do.	58⅝
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	110⅜	100	do. b30	59
50,000	do.	110¼	200	Lehigh & Sus.	3⅜
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'64	108⅞	350	Boston W. P.	32
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'65	108⅞	100	do.	32¼
30,000	do.	108¾	600	do.	32⅜
42,500	do.	108⅞	200	do.	32⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s C. Small	101¾	200	do. 2d call	32⅜
25,000	do.	101¾	100	do.	32⅜
25,000	do.	102	200	do.	32½
4,000	do. 2d call	102	900	do.	33
2,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.	106⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71⅝
1,000	do. 2d Ser.	106⅛	50	do.	71
6,500	do. 3d Ser.	106⅛	200	Spruce H. Coal	5
16,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	68⅞	1000	Erie R.	70
15,000	do. 2d call	68⅛	200	Erie R. P.	77
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	91½	200	Reading R.	115⅛
1,000	Mich. 6s, '78	93	200	do.	115⅛
5,000	N. Car. 6s. ex-C.	63	100	do.	115⅜
10,000	N. Car. New B's.	64	400	do. 2d call	115⅜
30,000	Ohio & M. C.	29⅞	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	84⅝
1,000	C.&N.W.S.F.Bs.	96	300	Ill. Cen. R.	122⅛
1,000	do.	96½	200	Chic. & N. W.	35⅝
12,000	do.	97½	700	do.	36
10,000	C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds.	90	30	Chic. & W.N.Pref.	67
1,000	Tol.&W.1stM.Ex	90⅛	200	do. 2d call	67
10,000	To.&W.2dM.	80	50	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	111
1,000	Peninsula 1st M.	82	840	Chic. & R. I. R.	106⅛
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 2d.	81	10	do.	106
30	Market Bank	110	300	P., F. W. & C.	104⅝
10	Irving Bank	101	100	do.	104½
80	Fourth N. Bk.	104	300	do.	104⅝
5	St. Nicholas Bank	104	100	do. s60	104⅛
1,800	Amer. Gold	150¼	100	do. 2d call	104⅝
100	Central Coal	52½	100	Alt. & T. H.	35½
100	do. 2d call	53	200	Chic. & Alt.	113⅛
			20	Chic. & Alt. P.	114
			100	Tol., W. & W.	41⅝
			100	McG. West. R.	20

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Spruce H. C. s3	4⅞	700	Erie R. s3	70⅞
300	Quick. Min. Co.	51	200	do.	70½
100	West. U. Tel. b3	58⅞	400	Clev. & Pitts	86⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. b3	104⅞	200	Cleve. & Tol.	115⅞
300	Reading R.x-d s3	115⅞	100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	42⅞
200	do.	115⅞	200	do. b30	43
100	do. c	115⅞	100	do. b60	43½
200	M. So. & N. I. s3	85	100	do.	42½
100	do. b10	85⅞	200	Mar. & C. 2d Pr.	21⅞
200	do. b3	85⅞	200	do. b30	21⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

500	Boston W. P.	32⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. c	106¼
700	Spruce Hill C.	5	200	do. s3	106⅞
100	do. b30	5⅛	100	do. c	106½
100	do. c	5	500	do.	106⅞
200	Quick. Min. Co. s60	50½	200	do.	107
100	do. s3	50½	100	do. b3	106⅞
400	Mar. Min.	11⅞	1500	Clev. & Tol. s3	116
500	West. U. Tel.	58⅞	200	do.	116
500	Erie R. b3	71⅞	100	do. b3	116
100	do.	71⅞	1500	do.	116
1100	do.	71⅞	300	Mich. S. & N. I. b3	85⅞
100	do. b5	71⅞	100	Chi. & N. W.	36⅞
500	New-York Cen.	104⅞	300	do. s3	36
100	Hud. R. R.	119⅞	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	67⅞
600	Reading ex-div. s3	115⅞	300	Mar. & C. 1st P. b30	43
106	do. b5	115⅞	00	do.	42½
			100	Mar. & C. 2d P.	21⅞

MONDAY, Aug. 20—A. M.

The business of the past week shows a substantial increase of confidence and activity in Trade and Money affairs, and the reports of new production in the fields and mines of the whole country are unusually encouraging. The Wheat harvest is gathered successfully, and in the great West proves the largest crop, in point of weight and quality, for very many years. The growing Corn crop is looking so well as to hasten to the seaboard very large supplies of last year's growth. The Tobacco crop in Virginia and throughout the Southwest, including an important strip of the State of Indiana bordering on the Ohio River, will probably turn out the most important, in its results, known for the last six or eight years. From the Cotton States the reports continue almost universally encouraging, and the crop, for the breadth of land planted, will be, from present appearances, equal to the best years of the old slave-labor system. About the extent of planting, opinions, of course, differ widely, especially as to the States of Mississippi and Texas. About the latter, we have reason to believe, there should be no doubt of the largest crop ever grown in that State. Taking Georgia, as a fair example of the other Cotton districts, our well-informed correspondent, writing from Macon under date of Monday last, Aug. 13, induces the belief that the average will equal half the full crop of 1860. We believe this will be exceeded in Tennessee, though it may not be reached in Alabama and Louisiana. Of course the contingencies of an early frost and bad picking weather remain to be considered as against a crop of 2,500,000 or 3,000,000 bales. The yield of the Anthracite Coal mines, the tonnage brought to tide-water and the actual consumption of Coal now promises the heaviest results yet reported. From the Schuylkill region, the Reading Road and Schuylkill Canal are now about 50 ₱ cent. in advance of the tonnage of this time last year. There has been a sudden and very large increase in the European demand for Petroleum; the shipments thus far for 1866 amount to thirty millions of gallons, as against only 7,700,000 last season.

In the trade of this City for Foreign and Domestic Merchandise the improvement of last week was quite marked. The sales of the former, however, are not yet up to the volume of fresh importations, and the stock of Dry Goods and General Foreign Merchandise in bond was increased last week. The Customs, however, are large, and indicate that the value of Goods marketed was over five millions.

In the Public Funds of the United States, and on the Stock Exchange in other Stocks, the week was one of decided buoyancy, though opening dull on Monday. The announcement of the payment of the 5 ₱ cent. Deposits in the Treasury, and the auspicious result and declaration of principles of the Philadelphia Convention, imparted more confidence to the Funds and greater ease and steadiness to the Money market than we have known since the termination of the war. The seventh and eighth declarations of the Convention, *both unanimously sanctioned by the Southern representation*, are especially important in their relation to the Public Credit. They are as follows:

> "*Seventh*—Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited—*and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established*—upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.
>
> *Eighth*—While we regard as utterly invalid, and never to be assumed or made of binding force, an obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, *we hold the debt of the Nation to be sacred and inviolable, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligations, to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and the faith of the Republic*."

If any additional or more practical or operative pledge of security were required, it would be found in the facts, that large as the debt appears to be, its total, in reality, bears but a moderate relation to the growth of the country and its taxable resources, and that the latter are now in the course of rapid application to the principal of the debt, as finally audited, as they were promptly applied to keeping down this principal, while the vast closing expenses of the war were being paid off last Summer. The obligations of the Treasury, upon which the last money was raised for War purposes by popular subscription, at their par value, are now selling at 107 ₱ cent., and the Funded Stock into which the first series of these 7-30 notes are convertible, are selling at 108½@109 ₱ cent, including the accumulated interests since May 1. The other two series are selling at about the same figures, having a convertible privilege which can be availed of nearer their maturity.

If it were desirable, after reducing the interest-bearing Public Debt to two thousand millions, by the close of the present fiscal year, we believe, (as we have heretofore stated on the faith of our taxable figures and customs revenue,) *the whole debt could be paid off in ten years thereafter*. And it requires no extravagant progression of domestic industry and foreign commerce to make the task an easy one for the Government, should the popular sentiment, North and South, prefer to be rid of direct taxation altogether within this brief period by paying off the debt at the rate of $200,000,000 a year to having the system prolonged, even in a modified shape, to twenty years. The Secretary of the Treasury paid off $124,000,000 last year, besides paying off the Army and Navy after the close of the war. His gross revenues were $558,000,000. They will not be much, if at all short of $500,000,000 this year, with the Army and Navy on the peace establishment, and no unpaid requisitions against the Department.

While the Coal traffic over the Reading and other Railways and Canals identified with the Coal trade is already largely ahead of last year, the New-York and Western Roads, with the loss altogether of the Military transportation receipts of the Spring and Summer of 1865, and with little or no benefit yet from the abundant new crops soon to be marketed, show but a very partial falling off in the aggregate, and some of them a moderate increase. After August and September there is reason to believe the increase will become general, and in many cases decided, and on a reduced scale of transportation expenses. These considerations, and the steady ease of the Money market, have already lent some activity to speculation on the Stock Exchange, although there would seem to be fewer combined *Bull* movements to advance prices than marked the course of speculation a few months ago, before many of the wealthiest and boldest operators of the Street left town for the country or for Europe for their Summer relaxation.

The Import entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $7,347,572, against the total entries of $5,076,580 same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,592,151, against $3,303,616 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $117,990, against $245,365 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,453,500. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 6,408 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 2,803.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1866, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to July 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$30,037,059	July 14	6,500,355
February	30,520,436	July 21	6,253,994
March	25,919,086	July 28	5,829,287
April	24,678,788	Aug. 4	5,162,514
May	28,425,374	Aug. 11	4,558,139
June	22,642,103	Aug. 18	7,347,572
July 7	$3,202,498		
Total to date since Jan. 1			$201,077,199
Against same time last year			115,446,808
Increase since Jan. 1			$85,630,391

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to July 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

January	$20,108,207	July 11	$2,094,882
February	17,185,507	July 18	4,076,857
March	23,663,817	July 25	2,867,787
April	23,311,185	Aug. 1	3,343,670
May	13,192,873	Aug. 8	2,959,505
June	10,262,428	Aug. 15	2,592,151
Total to date since Jan. 1			$125,673,869
Against same time last year			92,718,826
Increase since Jan. 1			$32,955,043
Gold, Aug. 18, 1866			149⅞ ₱ cent.
Gold, Aug. 19, 1865			143⅞ ₱ cent.

The Exports of gold and silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

January	$2,706,336	July 14	2,229,270
February	1,807,030	July 21	416,013
March	1,045,039	July 28	1,515,446
April	588,875	Aug. 4	530,174
May	23,744,194	Aug. 11	152,375
June	15,890,956	Aug. 18	117,990
July 7	$1,630,730		
Total since Jan. 1			$52,374,428
Against same time last year			19,320,013
Increase since Jan. 1			$33,054,415

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1866, have been as follows:

January	$2,364,263	May	$3,783,186
February	3,633,431	June	2,189,226
March	3,967,553	July	5,115,843
April	1,551,721	Aug. 1	1,678,518
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$24,283,721
Against same time last year			10,740,851
Increase since Jan. 1			$13,542,870

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York, and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since Jan. 1, 1866:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$12,469,865	January	$5,738,686
February	12,018,759	February	430,080
March	11,153,954	March	2,658,320
April	11,093,211	April	187,231
May	11,456,768	May	13,105,435
June	9,707,930	June	826,152
July	11,617,979	July	5,873,378
Aug. 4	1,791,000	Aug. 4	135,500
Aug. 11	2,674,000	Aug. 11	61,400
Aug. 18	2,453,500	Aug. 18	50,300
Total	$86,436,966	Total	$29,066,492
To date, 1865	54,440,797	To date, 1865	22,853,292

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	148¾@152¼@148⅝@149¼
U. S. 6 ₱ cents, 5-20 years	109⅞@110¼
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40 years	99⅞@102⅛@102
U. S. 7.30 ₱ cents, 1867-8	105⅛@107@106⅛
New-York Central	103⅞@104⅞
New-York and Erie	69⅞@72⅞
Rock Island	106@105⅞@107
Michigan Southern	85⅛@85⅞
Illinois Central	122@122⅞
Hudson River	119⅞@119⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87⅛@86⅞
Fort Wayne and Chicago	105⅞@102⅞@105⅞
Chicago and Northwestern	35⅞@36⅞
Almaden Quicksilver	51@50⅞
Cumberland	47⅞@47⅞
Reading	112⅞@116⅞
Northwestern Preferred	67⅞@67⅞
Canton Land Co.	52⅞@52⅞
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	30@29⅞
Mariposa Preferred	27@26⅞

The price of Gold opened on Saturday at 151 ₱ cent. and soon fell to 149½ ₱ cent., and after later Cable news from Europe to 148¾ ₱ cent. There was a subsequent rally of ½@1 ₱ cent., all these fluctuations occurring before 2 o'clock. The export of specie for the week is only $117,990. The amount of Gold for Customs paid into the Treasury Office in this City is $2,453,500. The amount of Gold interest on the Public Debt paid out $50,300.

The Public Funds were ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. higher for the 5-20s of 1865 and 7-30 ₱ cents than the cheapest sales of Friday afternoon; the old 5-20s of 1862 steady; the 10-40 years 5 ₱ cents not so firm.

The upward course of the Stock Exchange on the Railway shares continued. On Erie, from the very opening of business, 69⅞@70½@71⅞ ₱ cent. The other New-York, Reading, and Western Roads were dull through the early dealings, with some *short* selling on Chicago and Rock Island, Michigan Southern, &c. But at and after the 1 o'clock Open Board of Brokers the movement in Erie carried up nearly the whole market, and at 3:30 P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night. The general market left off firm:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	102	102	N. West Pref.	67⅛	67⅞
U. S. 5-20s	110⅛	110⅛	Rock Island	107	107
U. S. 7.30s	106⅛	106⅛	Fort Wayne	104⅞	105⅛
N. Y. Central	104⅛	104⅞	Cumb'land Coal	47⅛	47⅛
Erie	69⅞	72⅞	Quicksilver	50⅛	50⅛
Hudson	119	119⅞	W. U. Telegraph	59	58⅞
Reading	115⅞	116⅛	Mariposa Pref.	26⅞	26⅞
Mich. Southern	85	85⅛	Canton	52⅛	52⅛
Illinois Central	122⅛	122⅛	Ohio Certificates	29⅞	29⅞
Pittsburgh	87	86⅞	American Gold	150⅛	149⅞
Missouri 6s	79	79	Bills on London	107⅛	107
Northwest	36	36⅛			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Hanover	108
Merchants'	116	Irving	100
Mechanics'	115¼	Metropolitan	124
America	135	Market	110
City	190	Corn Exchange	119
Phenix	101	Continental	102
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Commonwealth	104
Seventh Ward	105	Impt'rs. & Traders	115
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	108	Park	145
Ocean	100	Central National	110
American Exchange	113	Fourth National	103¾
Pacific	160	Ninth National	112
Bank of the Republic	112	Oriental Bank	120
Bank of N. America	108	Mechanics'	150

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R Est.	88	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Gt. Western, 1st M. '68	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	105	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	99
Erie 1st mort., 1876	102½	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	99
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	99¾	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	98½
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	95	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	101½
Hud. R. 3s, 1st M., 1869	102½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85	103¾	N. J. Central 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s, con. '67	100	N. J. Central 2d M.	103
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s '82	111	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	87
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	94	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	95½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	74	Chi. & Al. income	91
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	97½	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	75
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	90	Atlantic & G. W. 2d M.	82
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88	Peninsula R. R. bonds	82
Cons. 7 ₱ c. conv.	79½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Lack. & West'n Bds.	97	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	81
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	101½	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	76½
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100	Chi. & N. Haven 6s	90

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,826,464 61; including for Customs, $548,000; Gold Notes, $657,000. Payments, $2,387,474 48. Balance, $88,816,664 79.

The Coal Tonnage of the Delaware and Hudson Canal last week was 31,943, and for the season, 754,129 tons, against 442,117 last season to date. The Reading Coal Tonnage for the week, 94,633 tons. The Road is now 827,000 tons ahead of the last season.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 3 bbls. Ashes, 11,430 bbls. Flour, 550 bbls. Corn Meal, 430 bushels Wheat, 82,323 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Rye, 13,351 bushels Oats, 100 bushels Malt, 59 pkgs. Lard, and 550 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $12 50@$13 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 380 bbls., including 266 bbls. Pots, and 114 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but firm. Java, 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 15c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair request at rather buoyant prices. Middlings, 34c.@37c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,800 bales, against receipts of 235 bales. The export clearances since Tuesday have been 530 bales, all to Liverpool.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	6,397
Receipts since Aug. 1	18,866
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	428,374
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	855,664
Exports since Aug. 1	9,087
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	275,407
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	476,046

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: Jobbers' prices—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 24c.; Augusta, 21c.; Bedford, 15½c. Bleached Shirtings—Amoskeag A, 32½c.; Bartlett's, 29½c.; Canoe, 13½c. Prints—Merrimack W, 21c.; Spragues, 19c.; Pacific, 19c.; Lowell, 16c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's I X L, prices unchanged. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 210, $27; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 525, $40. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Co., Byron and Garrote, No. 1, No. 10, Extra and Silver Corrugated, $10 to $35. Magic Ruffles—No. 3, $7 75; No. 7, $11 50; No. 9, $14 50. Home Made—No. 3, $5 50; No. 7, $7 50; No. 9, $8 50. Rubber Cravats No. 8, figured, ½-inch, $5 25; ¾-inch, $5 75; 1-inch, $6 25; No. 4, figured, ½-inch, $6; ¾-inch, $6 50; 1-inch, $7. Brown Drills—Boot Mills, 25c.; Stark H, 20c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less freely dealt in to-day, at less buoyant, though not remarkably altered prices. Sales since our last, 9,200 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$8 15; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 50@$10 50, chiefly at $7 60@$9 20; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $9@$10 50 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 00	@$8 15
Extra State	7 50	@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 60	@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 00	@10 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 55	@13 75
Extra Genesee	10 50	@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 40	@16 00

Southern Flour is less sought after to-day. Sales since our last 350 bbls., in lots, at $10 @$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues scarce and quiet, including poor to very choice Extra at $9@$13 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in better request, including Superfine at $6@$6 75 ₱ bbl. Sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 60@$4 70 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand today at about previous figures, the market closing with less buoyancy. Sales since our last, 25,000 bushels, including No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 25, and Amber State at $2 78@$2 85 per bushel. Corn has been in good request, opening heavily, but closing in favor of sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 131,000 bushels at 80c.@81c. for unsound, 81½c.@82½c., for sound mixed Western, and 87½c. for Yellow do. ₱ bushel. Oats are in good request at firmer prices. We quote new Chicago at 43c.@47c., Milwaukee at 48c.@51c., Iowa at 52c.@55c., Jersey at 58c., State at 59c.@60c., ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is in more demand; sales, 22,500 bushels Western at 85c.@90c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request at 80c.@$1 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet at former rates, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@10c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 13,926 Hides; sales, 32,928 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 2,000 Buenos Ayres, 28 lbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, usual selection; 5,000 Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., 20½c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Montevideo, 21 lbs., 20c., gold, usual selection; 10,500 Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 17½c.@17¾c., gold, usual selection; 1,100 California, 21 lbs., 18c., gold, usual selection; 7,028 Bogota, 13 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Texas, 24 lbs., private terms; 3,300 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 50 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Slaughter Ox, 68 lbs., 13c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 240,100 Dry Hides, (same time in 1865, 324,300,) and 555 bales East India Hides, viz.: 134,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 19,000 California, 26,000 Rio Grande, 47,000 Orinoco, 1,500 Aspinwall and San Juan, 5,500 Tampico and Matamoras, 1,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 1,600 East Indies, common, 2,000 Texas, 1,500 New-Orleans and Western, 1,000 Southern, and 555 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movement in this line during the past week, Messrs. HULL & Co. notice, thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole has ruled comparatively quiet during the week, under a moderate demand only from manufacturers and dealers. Prices are without quotable change, though most of the trade are willing sellers at outside rates. The receipts for the week foot up about 55,000 Sides, leaving the stock somewhat increased—the greater proportion of the present supply being middle-weights Buenos Ayres. For Oak Tanned Sole the demand is very active, particularly for light weights, and prices are firm. The stock is small and receipts insignificant. Upper in the Rough remains as last noted, in fair request, at unchanged rates." We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 45c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 50c.@55c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 33½c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 36c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34½c.@35½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 32c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 34c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 30c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Continue inactive and heavy, including Porto Rico at 62½c.@77½c.; English Island at 57½c.@62½c.; Cuba at 42c.@57c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@71c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 62c.@$4 75; Resin at $2 75@$9 25 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 62 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in at previous prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is inactive at 26c.@27c. for Crude, 43c.@45c. for Refined, in bond, and 58c.@59c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—New Mess Pork has been more freely offered, and has been in less urgent speculative request, closing decidedly in favor of buyers. Other kinds have been neglected. Sales since our last, 8,350 bbls., in lots, at $32 56@$32 87½ for new Mess, closing at $32 62½ cash; $30 25@$30 75 for one-year old Mess, $27 25@$27 75 for new Prime ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 4,250 bbls. New Mess, including October delivery, seller's option, at $32 20@$32 25; and August, September and all the year, buyers' options, at $32 87@$33 12 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 15c.@16c. for Shoulders, and 20c.@22c. for Hams; sales 360 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet and nominal. Lard is unaltered; sales since our last, 325 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@21½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in limited request at $16@$20 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for new Extra do.; $8@12 for old Plain, and $14@$17 for old Extra Mess; sales have been reported of 370 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull and nominal. Beef Hams are neglected. Butter is in less demand, at 30c.@42½c. for State, 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@35c. for Western. Cheese continues inactive at 5c.@19c. ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, fresh, ₱ lb.	43	@44
New-York State—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb.	42	@43
New-York State—firkins, light color, ₱ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ₱ lb.	40	@45
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ₱ lb.	35	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ₱ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ₱ lb.	36	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb.	36	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light colored, ₱ lb.	34	@35
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ₱ lb.	40	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₱ lb.	38	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb.	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ₱ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, second quality, ₱ lb.	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ₱ lb.	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ₱ lb.	18½	@19
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ₱ lb.	17	@18
Factory Dairies, Western, ₱ lb.	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ₱ lb.	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ₱ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₱ lb.	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₱ lb.	5	@ 9
Farm Dairies—common, ₱ lb.	10	@15

SKINS—The demand for *Deer* is limited, and sales are hard to effect, unless at a material decline from recent rates; sales embrace 4,500 lbs. Central American, 16,530 Porto Cabello, and 4,009 lbs. Sisal, all on private sales. We quote: Honduras, 60c.; San Juan, 52½c.; Bolivar, 40c.; Sisal, 57½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Chagres, 55c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c., in gold, ₱ lb. For *Goat* the market has been moderately active, and quite large sales of Mexican were effected early in the week at full rates, and the small stock remaining on the market is firmly held at a considerable advance, which, however, buyers for the present refuse to respond to. We note sales of 56,800 Mexican at 52c.@55c., gold; 11 bales Buenos Ayres, and 290 bales Cape, part to arrive, on private terms. We quote: Tampico, 55c.; Matamoras, 52½c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@40c.; Payta, 40c.@42c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Cape, 55c.@57½c. each; Madras, 65c.@70c. each.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand and less buoyant. Sales, since our last, 860 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 9½c.@13c.; and 430 boxes Havana, at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., and an invoice of Pernambuco on private terms. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at 13¾c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 32,000 lbs. at 20c.@21½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 78,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 17,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in more demand, chiefly for export. Sales, since our last, include 496 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@18c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 1,150 bales Cotton at 3-16d. by sailing vessel, and ¼d. by steamer, ₱ lb. For Cork and orders, a bark with 30,000 bushels Corn at 4s. 9d. ₱ quarter.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, O'DONNELL'S MISSION. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, E. Morris, C. Walcot, Jr.; J. Duell, J. C. Dunn, H. B. Phillips, W. S. Andrews, Miss E. Johnson, Miss Mary Barr, Miss J. Morton, Miss Lena Francis.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH and A DAY TOO LATE. Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Telbin.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE NICOLO PROTEAN COMBINATION.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, the beautiful new sensation drama of THE THREE RED MEN; OR, THE BROTHERS OF BLUTHAUPT.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, THE HANLON BROTHERS VERSATILE COMPANY of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Dancers, Pantomimists, Vocalists, &c.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 8. G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY in two Pantomimes. THE GOLDEN AXE AND THE FRISKY COBBLER. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

GEARY'S BILLIARD SALOON.
No. 616 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A GRAND EXHIBITION OF BILLIARDS.

PAUL FALK'S BELVIDERE PARK,
8th-av. and 110th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 6 o'clock, THE ANNUAL SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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The Philadelphia Convention.

Pamphlet copies of the Address and Declaration of Principles adopted by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, neatly printed on good paper, may be obtained in large or small quantities at this office. Price, $2 50 per hundred, or $20 per thousand copies. Address (payment in advance)

THE TIMES OFFICE,
New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yesterday morning an explosion occurred on board of a schooner lying near the Hoboken ferry, loaded with petroleum. She was soon in flames, which were rapidly communicated to the adjoining buildings and shipping, destroying property whose value is estimated at from one to two millions of dollars. Eight or ten lives are said to have been lost, but figures of any kind in relation to it are as yet unreliable. Later accounts go to confirm the lamentable news of the loss of life and to show that the pecuniary loss will reach the outside figures named. Three wharves have been destroyed, two immense storage sheds, fourteen vessels, forty railroad cars and fifteen thousand barrels of petroleum.

Two of the convicts who escaped from Sing Sing about the 1st inst., have been arrested in Rochester, THOMAS CORCORAN, alias John Cassidy, alias John Cullin; and JAMES FLYNN, alias John Wright, alias James O'Brien. Both were well dressed, and while at their boarding-house their conduct was unexceptionable. In their possession was found burglars' tools—cold chisels, drills, picks, &c. FLYNN was under sentence, for burglary, for fifteen years in Sing Sing. CORCORAN had already served one term of four years and eight months, and was undergoing imprisonment for a second term. They were preparing for a raid.

The troubles on the eastern shore of Virginia between the whites and blacks, which were suppressed several weeks ago by a detachment of troops sent there to restore quiet, have again broken out. On last Monday an encounter occurred between parties of the whites and blacks, some of whom were under the influence of liquor, but by the prompt exertions of the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau it was quelled before any serious results ensued. Troops have again been ordered to the district.

The Press is again deprived of Atlantic Cable dispatches by the breaking down of the wires across Newfoundland. More pains should be taken to render the land lines less liable to get out of order. It is provoking that dispatches which have traversed two thousand miles of sub-marine cable should be prevented from reaching their destination by a break in a pitiful land line, every rod of which might be effectually secured against damage.

Extensive preparations are being made at Saratoga for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the High Rock Spring, on Thursday next. Chancellor WALWORTH will preside, and WILLIAM L. STONE, Esq., of this City, and other eminent speakers, will address the assemblage. The owner of the spring will permit the full flood of water over the rock as it flowed one hundred years ago.

Rev. J. LEONARD CORNING, of Poughkeepsie, rowed up from Poughkeepsie to Troy last week, in a skull boat thirty feet long, fourteen inches wide, weighing forty-seven pounds. The distance rowed is ninety miles, as the boat followed the indications of the shore, and the feat was accomplished in sixteen hours. The reverend gentlemen avows his intention to "do" the whole Hudson in this manner, in which way he is spending his summer vacation.

HORACE B. PRATT, formerly of Binghamton, N. Y., died in Oil City a few days since under peculiar circumstances. Mr. PRATT, in swallowing a lump of sugar, felt something stick in his throat, which was ascertained afterward to be a beard from a wheat stalk. An abscess soon formed in his throat, which finally burst, and he was suffocated before medical aid could reach him.

The fishing schooner *Franconia*, of Provincetown, sprung aleak on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, and foundered night of July 31. She had a crew of eleven men. Three only are known to have been saved, including the captain, one man and boy, who were picked up by another vessel. The others have not been heard from since the disaster, and it is feared they were drowned.

Mr. TUNIS, who has the contract for selling books, papers, &c., on the Great Western Railway, was arrested in Detroit, a few days since, by Deputy United States Marshal KEENEY, on a charge of smuggling. It is alleged that TUNIS used a colored porter on the Great Western Road to get the articles through.

The annual address of Bishop WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, Episcopal, shows that 976 persons have been confirmed during the past year, 15 ordained in the deaconate and priesthood, and that there are 131 parishes on the roll of the Convention, and 153 clergymen. The parochial report gives 10,550 families, and 14,250 communicants.

The presentation of the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention to the President, on Saturday, proved an occasion of uncommon interest and political importance, eliciting, as it did, a speech from Mr. JOHNSON, characterized by his usual directness of style, and stating his position and policy, as compared with that of Congress, during the last session.

President ROBERTS has called a Fenian Congress at Troy, Sept. 4. Official reports of the late *fiasco* in Canada will be submitted. It is also stated that a vessel purchased some months ago by O'MAHONY for a privateer, and still lying at the Atlantic Dock, is claimed by STEPHENS.

On Tuesday last, a little son of Rev. Dr. BEACH, of New-York City, was drowned in Otsego Lake, while out sailing with two other lads. Young BEACH said before the accident that if the boat upset he would try and keep up long enough to say his prayers.

JOHN HUGHES, a servant in the family of STUYVESANT LEROY, of New-York, residing in Newport, was drowned at the beach on Wednesday last while bathing. There was a heavy surf, and it is supposed that he was tripped by the undertow, and not being able to swim was drowned.

A camp meeting will be held this week on the old ground at Sing Sing, commencing to-day. The ground, which is about one mile from the village, has been enlarged, and the best of accommodations have been made for the benefit of those who may desire to attend.

The Centennial Celebration of the City of Vergennes, Vt., takes place to-morrow. Hon. FRED. E. WOODBRIDGE delivers the oration. A levee will be held in the evening.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR has gone to Portsmouth, N. H., where his family are passing the Summer.

We are indebted to Mr. J. P. WHEELER, Purser of the steamer *Leo*, for late Savannah papers, and for late New-Orleans papers to Mr. MCCLURE, Purser of the steamer *Gen. Grant*.

LOCAL NEWS.

There were only twelve cases of cholera reported on the health bulletin yesterday, and thirteen certificates of deaths by cholera received at the Registrar's office. Twelve cases of cholera were reported in Brooklyn yesterday, five of which resulted in death. The epidemic, it appears, has abated in the jail and Penitentiary of Kings County.

The Public Funds were firm on Saturday, and the Railway market quite excited on Erie and Reading at the close. Gold fell to 148⅜ per cent., after opening at 151 per cent. The last sales were at 149@140½ ℔ cent. Money easy.

There was less general activity in Produce and Merchandise on Saturday, and prices were less buoyant in most instances. The Freight engagements consisted mainly of Cotton and Corn for British ports. There were 541 vessels of all classes in port.

The Bleecker-street Railroad Company is to be sued by the United States Government for violating the Internal Revenue law in not attaching stamps to their agreements with passengers.

DANIEL THORNE and JAMES CONLAN quarreled on Friday night, when CONLAN shot his opponent in the shoulder. CONLAN was arrested and locked up for trial.

The Common Council of Newark, N. J., on Thursday evening passed a resolution inviting President JOHNSON to visit that city while on his journey to Chicago.

The number of cases of cholera reported on the Health Bulletin on Saturday was twenty, ten of which resulted in death.

Political Principles—The Baltimore and Philadelphia Platforms.

It is just now the cue of the leaders of the revolutionary Radical movement to claim the authority of the Union Party for their principles and measures. Every one who hesitates to follow in their footsteps is denounced as a renegade and traitor to the Union Party. The hypocrisy and unprincipled recklessness of this pretext are apparent. None of the Radical leaders enlisted in this crusade ever were leaders of the Union Party, and the doctrines they now put forward as Union doctines find no support in any of the authorized declarations of principle put forth by the Convention of the Union Party.

The Baltimore platform is the latest authoritative declaration of the principles held and the policy espoused by the Union Party which carried the country through the war. It was adopted by the unanimous vote of the delegates from every loyal State and Territory in 1864, while the war against the rebellion was still raging, and was the basis upon which President LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON were nominated and elected. It was accepted by both these great men, as the platform on which their administration would be based in case of their election, and was regarded throughout the Union, by men of all parties, as the true basis and platform of the Union Party. And we now assert, and challenge contradiction, that *there is not a single principle touching national affairs asserted in it, which is not reaffirmed by the Philadelphia platform*; nor is there a *single principle contained in the latter which is not embraced or implied in the former.*

The Philadelphia platform is identical, in every principle and position, with the Baltimore platform; and in proof of this position we reprint the provisions of the two, side by side:

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

The Baltimore Platform, 1864.	*The Philadelphia Declaration.*
Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen, to *maintain against all their enemies*, THE INTEGRITY OF THE UNION AND THE PARAMOUNT AUTHORITY OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES; and that, laying aside all differences of political opinion, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in *quelling, by force of arms, the rebellion now raging against its authority*, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it. *Resolved*, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon *an unconditional surrender of their hostility*, and A RETURN TO THEIR JUST ALLEGIANCE TO THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES; and that *we call upon the Government to maintain this position*, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrificing patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.	II. The war just closed has *maintained the* AUTHORITY OF THE CONSTITUTION with all the powers which it confers and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government, *unabridged and unaltered*, and *it has* PRESERVED THE UNION with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States *perfect and unimpaired.* III. Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College, is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature and essential to the exercise of our republican institutions; and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any State or withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof. V. The Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are "*the supreme laws of the land*, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." "All the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States or the people thereof;" and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or Convention of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any State or States from the Union. *The Union of these States is perpetual, and the authority of its Government is supreme within the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution.*

The Philadelphia Declaration is thus seen to be the reaffirmation and adoption, *by all the States, including those lately in rebellion*, of the principles which in 1864 were declared by the loyal States to be essential, and which they were resolved to attain by prosecution of the war. In 1864 the Union party declared that the war should be waged until the supreme authority of the Constitution was reëstablished, until the integrity of the Union was restored, and all its States and all its people accepted that result. In the Philadelphia Declaration the South joins the North in declaring that the authority of the Constitution has been restored, and is again supreme; that the Union is perfect and perpetual—no State or States having any right to secede. So far as this fundamental principle is concerned, therefore, the principles of the two are identical Next comes the subject of

SLAVERY.

Baltimore Platform, 1864.	*Philadelphia Declaration*, 1866.
Resolved, That as Slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, *justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic*; and that, while we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defence, has aimed a death-blow at this gigantic evil, we are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, *as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of Slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States.*	VII. Slavery is *abolished and forever prohibited*, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be reëstablished *upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.*

Upon the subject of Slavery the two are identical—or rather the Philadelphia Declaration acknowledges and accepts the complete fulfillment of every pledge and promise made at Baltimore—delegates from the Southern States uniting in and ratifying this acceptance.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Baltimore, 1864.	*Philadelphia*, 1866.
Resolved, That the *National faith, pledged for the public debt*, MUST BE KEPT INVIOLATE, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures and a vigorous and just system of taxation, and that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the National Currency.	VIII. While we regard as utterly invalid, and never to be assumed or made of binding force, an obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, *we hold the debt of the Nation to be* SACRED AND INVIOLABLE, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligations, *to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and faith of the Republic.*

Here again on the subject of the National Debt the Southern States join the loyal States in ratifying the pledge made by the latter at Baltimore in 1864, that this debt should be sacred and invioliable, and they add, moreover, a pledge that the rebel debt shall never be assumed or made of binding force.

The same identity is found between the two on the subject of

THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS.

The Baltimore Platform.	*Philadelphia Declaration.*
Resolved, That the *thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy*, who have periled their lives in defence of their country, and in vindication of the honor of its flag—that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, *and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors* who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of their country, and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.	IX. It is the duty of the National Government to *recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed* by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived, and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate care.

The Southern delegates now join the States which were loyal through the war in declaring it to be the duty of the Federal Government to fulfill the pledges made in the Baltimore platform of 1864, by recognizing and rewarding the services of the soldiers and sailors who have saved the nation.

And so in regard to the loyal Presidents.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

Baltimore Platform, 1864.	*Philadelphia*, 1866.
Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and the unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American Liberty with which ABRAHAM LINCOLN has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and indorse, as demanded by the emergency, and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the provisions of the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other Constitutional measures, essential to the salvation of the country, into full and complete effect.	X. In ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach, having faith unassailable in the people and in the principles of free Government, we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast; and we tender to him in the discharge of high and responsible duties our profound respect, and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

There is thus an absolute identity of sentiment and principle between the Baltimore Platform of the Union Party in 1864, and that adopted at Philadelphia last week. We challenge any man to point out any deviation from the former on the part of the Philadelphia Convention. The Baltimore Platform declared it to be the object and purpose of the war to reëstablish the integrity of the Union and the supreme authority of the Constitution; and in the Philadelphia Convention delegates from every State and Territory of the Union, Northern and Southern alike, unite in the declaration that this has been done, and they accept all the legitimate results and consequences thereof.

What the Philadelphia Convention has accomplished, therefore, *has been to nationalize the principles and purposes of the Union Party as declared at Baltimore in* 1864. If others have added to those principles, they have done so on their own responsibility. They cannot hold any Union man bound by their acts in so doing. The Union Party represented in the Baltimore Convention was represented in Philadelphia, with the additional advantage of finding their principles triumphant, and accepted alike by the great mass of the patriotic Democrats in the North and the great body of the people in the Southern States. If they cannot, thus fortified by success and the general acquiescence of the American people, maintain their principles and secure their recognition in the practical administration of affairs, we shall have reached a new era in American politics.

A HIGH-TONED SPEECH.—We publish elsewhere a speech made by Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, just renominated for Congress in Pennsylvania. We commend it to attention as a fair specimen of the arguments by which the administration and principles of President JOHNSON are assailed by the school of politicians who accept Mr. STEVENS as their leader. Mr. STEVENS, it will be seen, denounces the President as "worse than the man who is now incarcerated in Fortress Monroe." We have no doubt whatever that Mr. STEVENS would prefer JEFFERSON DAVIS for President to Mr. JOHNSON. He is opposed to having him tried for treason,—maintains that he established a separate and independent Government, and that neither he nor any who acted under his authority can be held responsible to the Government of the United States. Mr. STEVENS, moreover, is quite right in disclaiming all responsibility for Mr. JOHNSON'S nomination. He opposed it at Baltimore, as he opposed all the action of the Baltimore Convention. He has no shadow of right to speak for the Union Party,—yet he is now claimed to be its only representative!

The Philadelphia Convention and the Union Party.

The following letter from Hon. ROBT. S. HALE, Member of Congress from the Tenth District, was written and published before the meeting of the Philadelphia Convention:

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1866.

To Hon. Robert H. Pruyn, President, &c.:

SIR: I learn from the newspapers that the Convention over which you presided at Saratoga on the 6th instant did me the honor to appoint me as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, to be held on the 14th instant.

This appointment I must respectfully decline.

While I concur substantially in most of the principles enunciated in the call for the Philadelphia Convention, I can but regard that Convention as a movement adverse to the integrity and strength of the Union Party.

I have been an adherent of that party, and of its predecessor, the Republican Party, from their respective organizations, and I still adhere to their principles as declared in their various National Conventions.

In regard to the various questions that have arisen during the last session of Congress upon the subject of the restoration of their proper relations between the States lately in rebellion and the Federal Government, I have found myself differing widely from the principles and policy advocated by the leaders of the so-called "Radical" wing of the party.

But I *have yet to learn that those principles or that policy are to be accepted as those of the party*, or that any reason exists why members of that party holding the political and constitutional opinions which I hold should abandon its organization. On the contrary, it seems to me the plain duty of such men to remain within its organization, and *to labor that it shall not be perverted to the extreme doctrines which I can only regard as fraught with danger, not only to the party but to the country.*

Whenever such counsels shall rule the action of the Union Party, it will be time for me and those who think with me to decide where our allegiance may be due. Till then, I shall not withhold my confidence from the party to which it has been so long given, and to whose wisdom and patriotism I believe the salvation of the country through the dark and desperate rebellion now, I trust, forever suppressed, is, under God, to be ascribed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. S. HALE.

When Mr. HALE thus wrote, he was evidently under the impression that the Philadelphia Convention was to be in the hands of "Rebels and Copperheads," and that the principles and purposes it would proclaim would be hostile to those professed and cherished by the Union Party. It was natural, therefore, that he should decline to share its counsels, although by participating in them he might fairly hope to prevent such results. Other Union men deemed it wise to labor that a Convention evidently destined to exert no inconsiderable influence upon current politics, "should not be perverted to the extreme doctrines" held by the "Rebels and Copperheads" who were expected to control it. They knew that it was merely a meeting for consultation—that its action could bind no one against or beyond his own will—that it did not involve any necessary change of party relations, and that, if it should prove to be as false in its doctrines and as mischievous in its influence as was predicted, they could readily withdraw from all responsibility for its action and all concurrence in its purposes.

Mr. HALE took what was, perhaps, the more prudent course of awaiting results, before taking any part in its action. He is now in position to judge what course the principles he holds require him to pursue. He can now say decisively whether the Convention was or was not under the control of "Rebels and Copperheads"—whether the principles it enunciated are or are not consistent with the principles of the Republican and Union Parties, "as declared in their various National Conventions"—and whether there is anything in either the Address or Declaration of Principles adopted by the Convention, to which any true, consistent Republican and Union men may not fully subscribe.

Mr. HALE may think it still remains to be seen whether the Union Party will reaffirm these principles, or will repudiate them, and adopt in their stead the "principles and policy advocated by the leaders of the so-called Radical wing of the party." If he still has hope that the party can be brought to maintain its former position against the violence and denunciations of the Radicals, and to stand by the principles which he himself believes to be just and true, he does well perhaps to labor exclusively within its organization for the attainment of so desirable a result. But according to present indications, we fear his expectations will be disappointed.

A Union State Convention is to be held at Syracuse on the 5th day of September next—two weeks from next Wednesday. That Convention will afford a good opportunity for setting at rest all doubts on this subject. If the principles set forth at Philadelphia meet its concurrence, it will have a chance to say so. It can reaffirm the Union Platform adopted at Baltimore in 1864, and reaffirmed by every State Convention held since that time, and reembodied in the Declaration adopted at Philadelphia—or it can repudiate them altogether, and adopt those held and acted upon by THADDEUS STEVENS and the other leaders of the "so-called Radical wing of the party." When it shall have taken distinct action upon this matter, we have no doubt Mr. HALE, and "those who think with him, will readily find where their allegiance may be due."

The South and the Conditions Dictated by the President.

In the absence of valid argument, the Radicals employ a transparent fallacy. Congress, they say, may dictate any terms it pleases to the South, because on the conclusion of the war the President exacted certain terms. The *Commercial Advertiser* resorts to this plea:

> "When President JOHNSON sent Provisional Governors to the South; when he called conventions in those States, and prescribed the qualifications of voters; when he exacted certain conditions as essential to *his* permission to the State to set its wheels in motion, he did infringe upon the dignity and rights of the States, and he usurped a power that did not belong to him."

It may be admitted that the action of the President in the cases referred to involved the exercise of powers of an extraordinary nature. Such powers exercised in ordinary circumstances would amount to usurpation, and would be indefensible. Their justification is found in the occasion which called them forth, and in the wide discretion vested in the Executive in a period of war.

The *Commercial Advertiser* will not deny, we presume, that the power of making peace is vested by the Constitution in the President, and in no degree in Congress. It is the part of the war power of which he, and he alone, is the possessor. In dealing with States which were in a relation of hostility to the General Government, the duty devolved upon him of dictating the terms of peace. And all he did indicated a desire to do no more than was necessary to adapt the conditions of peace to the results achieved by the war, and to enable the people of the respective States to resume their constitutional relations to the Union. The appointment of Provisional Governors was a necessity, as a means of bridging the chasm between the overturned rebel authority and the restored lawful authority. The Conventions which followed brought the power of the people again into play; and the conditions ratified by the representatives of the people, in Convention assembled, were the inevitable consequences of the war which the Executive, by virtue of the occasion, was warranted in making the conditions of peace. That they implied nothing like usurpation is rendered apparent by their very nature. They were, first, a recognition of the abolition of slavery, which had been previously proclaimed as a means of war; and, second, a repudiation of the rebel debt. Such is the sum of the conditions exacted by the President in the exercise of the authority under which he concluded peace.

As between the Executive and the States affected by his action, a single fact would seem to be conclusive. The States themselves make no complaint of any Presidential infringement upon their dignity and rights. They do not complain either of the agencies employed preliminary to the reorganization of regular local authority, or of the conditions exacted by the President as essential to peace. They have acquiesced both in the process and the results. And since the States themselves are satisfied, who can fairly find fault? Since they who were and are concerned in the President's mode of procedure offer no objection on the score of constitutionality or otherwise, on what pretence of right do the Radicals set up the complaint?

The differences between the proceedings of the President and the policy of the Radicals is vital. Apart from the conditions of peace, which the President was empowered to exact, all his efforts tended to the earliest possible reëstablishment of the constitutional relations of the States to the Federal Government. His purpose was to provide for the exigencies of a period of temporary disorganization; interposing exceptional authority no longer than was necessary to enable the States to prepare for the resumption of their lawful place in the Government of the Union. On the other hand, the policy of Congress altogether ignores the dignity and rights of the States, disregards the action and will of their people, and tramples upon the provisions of the Constitution, as though that instrument were an every-day enactment, to be annulled at pleasure. No amount of sophistry, then, can excuse the policy of Congress by a reference to the policy of the President. The one has recognized the authority of the people, and the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution. The other sets at defiance both people and Constitution, and wantonly usurps an authority to which neither North nor South will peacefully submit.

Shall the Nation Break its Plighted Faith?

The Radicals are solicitous about plighted faith. "Shall the loyal millions break their plighted faith?" is an interrogatory with which the *Tribune* introduces its latest diatribe upon the right of the negro to unconditional and universal suffrage.

But white men are apt to think that the question of national faith has a wider significance. It embraces the white majority of the South as well as the black minority. As yet, however, the blacks alone have had the benefit of it. The nation granted them freedom and covenanted to maintain it. And the bond has been fulfilled to the letter. The Constitutional Amendment, ratified by South as well as North, guarantees to them and their race freedom forever. Their equality with whites in respect of the rights of person and property has been affirmed. Their temporary necessities have been liberally provided for; millions upon millions having been expended in caring for them during the transition from bondage to free and self-sustaining labor. At this moment the negroes are in the full enjoyment of the liberty and the immunities pledged to them by the nation. So far as they are concerned, the plighted faith of the nation has been fulfilled with ungrudging promptitude.

The white majority of the Southern people now ask that the faith plighted to them shall also be respected. Through its recognized head, the nation promised them restoration to their constitutional privileges in the Union, subject only to the acceptance of certain terms of peace. These terms were complied with, and have been loyally adhered to. But the national promise remains unfulfilled. The fact of peace has been proclaimed, but the plighted accompaniments of peace are withheld. What the nation by its constitutional Executive formally and successfully began, the dominant party in Congress refuse to complete. Hence the inquiry is pertinent: Shall the nation break its plighted faith? Shall the white majority be treated less justly, less honorably, than the negro minority?

In view of the circumstances which suggest the inquiry, all the talk of the Radicals about faith and honor and rights sinks to the level of hypocrisy. The faith which has been kept with the negro has been broken to the white man. The honor which has assured to the negro the full benefits of emancipation has not preserved the white man from the wrongs and insults of a violated compact. The rights which are insisted upon as belonging inalienably to the negro are discarded when claimed in behalf of the white man. And the zeal for guarantees of a republican form of Government turns out to be a zeal for conferring upon an ignorant black minority the power of regulating the liberties and controlling the fortunes of the white majority.

The attempt of the *Tribune* to show that the National Union movement contemplates injustice to the freedmen will not endure examination. The declaration of principles adopted at Philadelphia explicitly acknowledges the equality of the races in respect of civil rights, the Southern delegates being as unanimous as the Northern in recognizing emancipation as an irreversible fact, and in providing for all its logical consequences.

As to negro suffrage, that is a matter which must be left to time and experience, operating upon the States themselves. The party that shall attempt to usurp power over the local concerns of States, and to force negro suffrage as a condition of restoration to the Union, will be destroyed even in the North. The true friends of the negro are they who would avoid everything tending to create ill-feeling between the two races in the South. Events have sufficiently proved that the negro has more to hope for in the way of kindness and encouragement from the planters than from the trading, scheming philanthropists to whom the Freedmen's Bureau has intrusted too many of its agencies; and the political future of the negroes may be safely left in the keeping of those who are directly interested in their contentment and growth.

Meanwhile the question of suffrage in no manner enters into the larger question of national faith. The Government has not undertaken what it could not fulfill except at the cost of revolution. It never has agreed to give negro suffrage. All it ever has covenanted to do, in regard to the negro, it has faithfully done. And now, surely, the time has come for upholding the national honor by restoring to the white citizens of the South the full measure of their rights, as solemnly promised in return for their acceptance of the conditions of peace.

"How Not to do it."

From the Tribune.

> "GOV. FENTON has spoken for the whole Union party in requesting Senators MORGAN and HARRIS to attend the Convention of Southern Unionists in Philadelphia next month. Not only New-York, but the entire North, desires to sustain this Convention. *It will represent* the men of the South who can be trusted."

The Radicals have called upon such Southern *Unionists* as are in favor of *disunion*, to meet in Convention at Philadelphia. The object of the gathering is to sustain a Congress which, in addition to keeping the Union divided, enjoys the unenviable distinction of being the most reckless and prodigal that ever assembled. For eight months loyal representatives were kept out of their seats. For eight months Congress did nothing but hinder and obstruct reconstruction. For eight months the Republican Members of the House of Representatives surrendered their convictions and votes to a "Committee of Fifteen." For eight months Congress was as arrogant and aggressive as were the representatives of Slavery before the rebellion.

The *Tribune* evidently apprehends a failure, if not a "fizzle," and begins to drum for Northern delegates. "Not only New-York, but the entire North desires to sustain this Convention. It will *represent* the men of the South!" Indeed? The *Tribune* announced that "the men of the South" would be there to "represent" their constituents. But this was either a sham, or the "spirits" called to do not "come." And now "SUMNER, TRUMBULL, WADE, BROWN, FESSENDEN, WILSON, &c., &c., will do well to unite with Messrs. MORGAN and HARRIS."

This affected zeal in favor of "Southern Unionists" by the *Tribune*, now, contrasts strangely with its openly expressed contempt for them in 1860. Then Union members of Congress from Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina struggled hard to keep their States out of rebellion. With a little help from the North they would have succeeded. But the *Tribune* denounced and stigmatized them all. There was, it insisted, no Union sentiment worth cherishing in the South. It was for driving them all out. Indeed it *invited* them to go out, denying the right in the Government to prevent secession.

After all the *Tribune's* steam and gas about the rush of Radical Southern Unionists to Philadelphia, Messrs. SUMNER, WADE, WILSON, &c., are ordered up to "represent" those whom they have been misrepresenting for eight months.

The Late Conflict in Germany and the Domestic Condition of Austria.

The report we printed the other day of a popular outbreak in Vienna and its bloody suppression by the military, under the command of Archduke ALBRECHT, is an instructive sign of the internal condition of Austria. We have no reason to doubt that the Archduke adopted energetic and even cruel and inhuman measures against the rioters, for we know him to be a man without any sympathy or respect for the people. When he was told, in March, 1848, of the first revolutionary gathering of the Vinnese near the Imperial palace, he remarked: "Why don't they shoot down the dogs?" By the exertion of Archduchess SOPHIA, the present Emperor's mother, he was put in command of the troops, and the first bloody conflict in any German city in that year between the people and the military took place at Vienna under his orders. His example was faithfully copied at Berlin on the ever memorable 13th of March.

But even the resolute energy of the Archduke and the discipline and machine-like obedience of his army cannot save the present system of government in Austria. The world has progressed, and the patriarchal form of personal government is no longer tenable in civilized countries. It will be endured where the ruler is a man of genius, or where the great mass of the people still remain in mediæval ignorance, like the Cossack of the Don and the Volga. But a country peopled by Germans must to-day be governed differently. It has taken many centuries and much blood to convince the world that the people are not property in the hands of their rulers to be kicked about and dealt with without their being even allowed to ask a question as to the why and the wherefore. And this conviction has become so firmly rooted that neither sabre nor lance, not even needle-gun and rifled cannon, can shake it. It is now a political axiom, that the people have at least as much interest and as much at stake in the Government as their Kaiser, and that their united voice ought to be at least as potent, if not more influential, in the administration of their own affairs, as the single mind and tongue of the Emperor. We have put it in this mild shape, for we know that the public mind of the Austrian people has no higher aspiration, and restricts its demands to Parliamentary Government under a constitutional monarchy,—something upon the plan of Great Britain. This is all the Hungarians ask; in fact, it is all they ever had from their first advent in Europe and conquest of the country in the ninth century, up to their last defeat in 1849. This is all that the Austrians demand, and we are assured that they will take no less. This is all that the Germans ever asked, and when granted it and faithfully adhered to, they have rested content. In the South German States, especially in Bavaria, Wurtemburg and Baden, this form of Government has been successfully carried on for many years, and here the people are satisfied, and the Princes prosper also. For us Americans, who are all our lifetime accustomed to look to no single mind, but to the majority of the people, and who conduct our affairs by the results of the ballot-box, it must appear quite an interesting struggle between the Kaiser and his people, the one to retain unimpaired the hereditary absolutist prerogatives of his crown, the other to rescind them, and to enlarge their own privileges and rights upon the solid and sound basis of enhanced popular liberty and constitutional "checks and balances." Of course our sympathies are with the people. At the same time we cannot fail to comprehend the difficulties of the position in which the Emperor finds himself. The Hapsburgs have a history, and one glorious enough to satisfy the most exacting pride. They have traditions also, to which the representative heads of the family have uniformly adhered, in which they religiously believe, and by which they sought generally to shape their public course. One of these is that at the election of RUDOLPH to the Emperorship of Germany a prophetic monk had told him that the future of the house of Austria—RUDOLPH had become Archduke of Austria by marriage—was predicted in the five vowels of the alphabet, A, E, I, O, U—explaining them to read: *Austriæ est imperare orbis universalis*—it is for Austria to rule the whole world. Another legend is that Providence had taken Austria under its special protecting care; so that once, when FERDINAND, in 1619, was actually beleaguered in his palace by the Protestant Bohemians, and had almost surrendered, there came loud promise of instant relief out of the silver mouth of the representation of Our Saviour on the Cross, to whom the Emperor was most fervently praying for aid. With such a history, such traditions and legends, coupled with haughty pride, so very natural in the representative of the oldest and grandest reigning house of Europe, it is to be expected that the hereditary prerogatives of his crown will find a strenuous defender in the present Emperor, and he will yield but very reluctantly to the claims of his people for participation in the Government. It may be that he will yield, and so regain the lost affections of his subjects, and lift Austria once again into power as a first-class nation. It was this very want of the coöperation of the people that brought the Kaiser to his present distress. But it is more probable that he will hold out, and try the means of repression still left him in his army. We hear that the newspapers of Pesth, and, for aught we know, of Vienna also, have been officially warned not to discuss hereafter the question of a constitution, or the military process against them will be resorted to. A little pamphlet, in the Hungarian language, published anonymously at Pesth a few weeks ago under the title "What can save Austria?" and in which, with a perspicuity seldom equaled, all the faults of the present Austrian system are exposed, and safety and future prosperity is promised, only from the adoption of a truly popular system, was at once confiscated and search instituted for the arrest of the author. The reply of the Emperor to the delegation of the Common Council of Vienna, in which he reprimanded them for asking for an Austrian Parliament based upon general suffrage, and told them plainly that the Government of the Empire was no business of cheese mongers and linen drapers, but his own by Divine right, is also an important sign. All these things plainly show the present intentions of FRANCIS JOSEPH, and his readiness to make peace after but one serious defeat may not so much be the result of NAPOLEON'S urging or of the moderation of Prussia, as of the fear that his own people, should the war continue, would take occasion of his need and exact liberal reforms in the internal constitution of the Empire.

But the ball is in motion, and he cannot stop nor press it back. Just as well might any one attempt to stop the tide flowing up the North River by stretching a chain from Governor's Island to Communipaw. What then? Either a revolution and lose all, or he will have to follow the advice of his Burghers and abdicate. There is a brother of FRANCIS JOSEPH, a man of liberal views, and who has always advised him to liberal reforms. This man is exceedingly popular throughout the Empire, and as he is very soon to retire from the business he is now engaged in, he will be at liberty to step upon the throne to be vacated. This man is the Prince MAXIMILIAN, now of Mexico. Thus, the Mexican question may, perhaps, like the question of Venice and of Italian unity, have been settled for us by the Prussians on the field of Sadowa.

THE PHILADELPHIA UNION CONVENTION.—The following is from the *Tribune*:

> "The TIMES, from which we quote, exults over this gagging of the Convention, but nothing can be plainer than that all debate upon the great questions submitted to it was suppressed in the dread of a triangular row. For this reason FERNANDO WOOD and VALLANDIGHAM and HENRY CLAY DEAN withdrew. It is a fact that the Randall Convention was not allowed to deliberate. Its adjournment was hurried in the fear that somebody might break the silence. The resolutions and address were prepared by a few men in a committee-room, and were scarcely submitted to the delegates. Thus six hundred or seven hundred men, gathered from all parts of the country merely to get their instructions, and without being allowed to utter a word, were sent home again."

The great Union Convention confounds and bewilders its enemies. There are no rents in its vestments—no assailable points. Patriotic in purpose, earnest in its duties, admirable in organization, clear, bold and emphatic in its utterances, the *Tribune* finds nothing to condemn or criticise but the lack of speeches! The absence of WOOD, VALLANDIGHAM, DEAN, and its brother, Colorado JEWETT, distresses the *Tribune*; but for this disappointment there is no help, unless these gentlemen go to the Radical Philadelphia Convention. They would be quite at home with Mr. GREELEY, agreeing as they did in the right of secession, and anxious, like Mr. G., for "Peace upon the best available terms."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S SPEECH.—We republish this morning, from yesterday's TIMES, the speech of the President in reply to the Committee of the Philadelphia Convention appointed to present him with an official copy of the proceedings of that body. The President has nothing new to proclaim as to his own purposes—nothing to retract as to his past record. But he acknowledges in earnest terms how greatly his heart has been encouraged and his hands strengthened by the National Convention.

REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.—In commenting on the Declaration of the Philadelphia Convention concerning the admission of loyal representatives from loyal States to Congress, the Albany *Evening Journal* says:

> "It is understood that the words 'legal tests and conditions' were *in the resolution as originally drafted, and became the subject of an animated discussion, which resulted in striking them out.* It was argued that to retain a principle virtually in support of the test oath, would be to vindicate the 'Radicals' of Congress, and exclude four-fifths of the Southerners represented in the Convention."

This is entirely untrue. The words referred to were *not* in the resolution as originally drafted—they did *not* become the subject of discussion, animated or otherwise; and, of course, they were *not* stricken out. It was agreed on all sides, without protest or argument, that none but loyal representatives should be admitted; that they should come from States in allegiance to the General Government, and that each House had the absolute right to judge for itself of the elections, returns and *qualifications* of its members. Nor was there a syllable said in Committee or in Convention against compliance with whatever legal tests might be required, so long as the law requiring them is in force.

FIRES FROM PETROLEUM.—The terrible fire which took place yesterday at the great petroleum depot, on the Jersey side of the river, and which involves such an enormous loss of property, in ships, cars, &c., reminds us that the storing of petroleum in such immense quantities is attended with fearful risks. We seldom think what a vast trade this has grown to be in New-York alone, whence over sixteen millions of gallons were shipped in the first eight months of the present year. Storage room must be found at some point on the river accessible to vessels; but we should think shippers and dealers, for their own profit, would find it safer to have less stored away in one building.

THE FENIAN MILITARY LEADER AND PARTY POLITICS.—Gen. SWEENEY of the Fenian Brigade is out with an address to the Brotherhood, denouncing those members who are aiming to sell the influence of the Order to a political faction in this country. We presume, from the tone of the address that it is meant specially for the late Illinois Pic-nic. The strange feature of this utterance is that it evidently conflicts with the views of Gen. SWEENEY's Chief, President ROBERTS. Is there to be another division in the Phœnician ranks? And if so, who is to lead the grand Liberating Army to victory?

ONE OF A THOUSAND.—On the day after receiving the Address and Resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention, the Radical Press seems to have been smitten with a sudden and severe discharge of bad blood. The Albany *Evening Journal* is among the most seriously afflicted; it "broke out" from head to heel with the most offensive and malignant eruptions. In one of them we find the statement that "the traitors are told they will not be worthy to exercise their rights *if they submit to the laws of Congress—if they do not revolt again.*" We need scarcely say that this is utterly without foundation; there is not a sentence nor a syllable in either the address or resolutions which is capable of such a construction.

AMUSEMENTS.

Extensive preparations are being made at all the Broadway theatres for a speedy opening of the Winter season. A number of new plays are promised, embracing melo-drama, comedy, farce and spectacular pieces. During the past week there has been but little change in the programmes which had already become familiar to us. The most notable feature was the commencement of a series of performances by the HANLON BROTHERS at

WOOD'S THEATRE.—This family of inimitable gymnasts have at last done what they should have done years ago, taken a house and proceeded to give a series of entertainments under their own personal management. At Wood's Theatre, in Broadway, near Spring-street, they have for the past week been delighting the public with a variety of performances which are precisely the thing for the hot season. Associated with the HANLONS (THOMAS, EDWARD and FREDERICK) are the SIEGRIST Family, M. CARON and wife, who with Senorita GALLETTI, Mons. G. W. SMITH and certain auxiliaries, make up a thoroughly excellent pantomime company for light, airy, pleasing pieces, such as are eminently fit for the heated term. Miss STELLA, whom we have had occasion before to praise as the most eminent of the profession in her own special branch, also gives an illustration how beautiful and graceful a performance on the tight rope can be made. The orchestra, under the charge of Mr. H. TISSINGTON, is all that could be asked. In a word, the entertainment is better adapted to the season and to the tastes of the people who admire physical strength and beauty, than any other now in the City. There is no drag, no waiting, no bungling or carelessness, but everything passes off neatly and rapidly, and the audience kept in the highest state of enjoyment the whole evening. The performers are all of first-rate ability, and of the HANLONS it is only necessary to remark that they are so preëminently above all other gymnasts as in effect to bar most others from the City, for people will scarcely go to see inferior performers. The late Waterloo defeat of certain gymnasts who came here with great pretensions, and who were speedily glad to retreat with loss of money and prestige, is solely attributable to the fact that the New-York public, knowing what is good, do not care to patronise mediocrity—that having seen and enjoyed the HANLONS, they did not care to be bored with gymnastic novices.

The establishment at Wood's Theatre is certainly one of the most thoroughly enjoyable in town, and is crowded every night.

WINTER GARDEN.—"O'Donnell's Mission" still holds the stage, the admirable acting of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM and the regular members of the company proving sufficiently attractive to draw moderately good houses. Mr. BROUGHAM is, of course, the feature of the piece, and the quiet and graceful manner in which he plays the part of *O'Donnell* is a refreshing oasis in the desert of so-called Irish comedy. Messrs. WALCOT, MORRIS, ANDREWS and BURNETT, and Misses JOHNSON and CARR contribute greatly to the successful rendering of the play. It will be repeated every night during the week.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. DAN BRYANT will appear every night this week, as he has every night for several weeks past, as *Shamus O'Brien, the Bould Boy of Glengall.* Mr. BRYANT's benefit on Friday evening last was a great success. He has made many warm friends during his present engagement, and has shown that he is worthy of being ranked beside those who have so long held a monopoly of the low Irish comedy business. Mr. BRYANT intends starring through the country this Winter. The Summer season at Wallack's is near its close, and when that is reached we shall gladly welcome back the old familiar faces of the old standard company. It is rumored that Mrs. HOEY is engaged for the Winter season.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This little establishment will be opened this evening with Mr. JAMES STARK in "Richelieu." During the short period in which this theatre has been closed it has been refitted and redecorated, and several improvements introduced. Mr. STARK is a tragedian of considerable provincial celebrity. He played an engagement at this same theatre about six years since, leaving a favorable impression behind. The company selected to support him embraces the names of some actors long familiar to New-Yorkers, among them Messrs. LEFFINGWELL, NAGLE, G. C. DAVENPORT, G. W. STODDART and Miss ALICE GRAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The WEBB sisters continue their engagement at this house, and will repeat the "Ice Witch" every evening this week. This will be the fifth week of the successful representation of this play. The public seems delighted with its spectacular features. A protean farce is given each night as a prelude, wherein Miss ADA WEBB displays considerable comicality. Her two sisters are also cast in the protean business.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—In addition to the usual attractions at the Museum, there will be exhibited this week the collection of curiosities made by the late GORDON CUMMING, the celebrated slayer of lions and other ferocious animals. The collection consists of heads, horns, &c., of the lions, elephants, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, &c., killed by Mr. CUMMING during his fifteen years' hunting. There are about 3,000 of these specimens in all. A new saloon has been added to the Museum, wherein this collection will be exhibited.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.—There is no lack of variety at this establishment. Two or three plays each night constitute the programme, and these constantly changed. The east side theatre-goers are satisfied with the entertainments offered, and fill the house nightly.

GEORGIA.

Anticipations for the Philadelphia Convention—The Cholera—The Crops.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Aug. 13, 1866.

The papers from the North inform us that the Philadelphia Convention has become with you a matter of profound interest. That the intelligence, magnanimity and capital of the North are roused to a thorough and comprehensive view of the condition of the nation, and that a great effort will be made by patriotic men, without reference to previous party ties, to restore the integrity and unity of the United States. The tone of your paper, as to the Convention and who should be admitted to it, met with favor and approbation here. Your views are held to be just and proper, exhibiting the true basis upon which the Convention should be constituted. Such evidences of conservatism and of sympathy with our desolation are very gratifying to us, and have exerted among our people the hope that a better day is dawning upon us and upon the country. If the Convention shall be successful, and we shall become *one* as a people, our interest in the Government will no longer be, as heretofore, *common*, but *identical*. Sectionalism will have received its death-blow, though it may die hard, and a unity of welfare and of influence will be developed that must soon banish from our relations to each other the hitherto powerful segregating sentiment of a separate North, South, East and West, held together only by the loose bond of accidental interest or a political confederacy. The Jeffersonian theory of State Sovereignty and independence has been exploded by an appeal to arms, and the principle of the Union indissoluble is triumphant, that is to say, as happily expressed by one of your correspondents, in the issue of the 10th inst.—"a State once in the Union may not secede without consent of the Union."

With this prominent idea ruling in the Philadelphia Convention, and with the mutual confidence prevailing that the occasion should beget, the union of hands and hearts in the cause of the Union must be complete, and a triumph over Radicalism insured as effective as that over Secession. History teaches us that the animosities of civil war are, with the masses, soon buried, when the opposing parties are again merged in a common struggle for a return to national prosperity; and that it is only the *few* to whom the calamities of war may have been sadly brought home, who retain adverse feelings to those who were on the opposite side. Moreover, to take a lower view of the case, "when people understand that they *must* live together," as Lord STOWELL says, "they learn to soften by mutual accommodation that yoke which they know that they cannot shake off." So will it be with us. Once more return all the States to an equal share and interest in the Government, and the great body of the peoples of all sections will soon commingle in support of the nation's welfare, without rancorous thought of the past. The constant and large travel, since the close of the war, between the Northern and Southern States, is evidence of the truth of this position, and of a desire for a return to national unity. Give us the assurance that we have a Government, and are not held in subjugation as conquered territory, and we shall have, not only the privilege, but the readiness to to talk once more of "our Government," of "our Flag," and of "our Country," as substantive things of which we are part and parcel. How can it be otherwise? For none but a fool or a craven could, in a foreign country or in the presence of foreigners, claim the protection of the flag that covers him, and scout at it; or enjoy at home the security of peace, person and property, and deny the Government that shelters him. On the other hand, let however the radical, disunion programme of Congress be carried out, and the inevitable consequence *must* be—I say inevitable, unless we deny our manhood and our American character—a spirit of hatred to the Government and Flag of the United States, as profound as that of Poland toward Russia, and as bitter as that of Venetia toward Austria. We wait, then, for the action of the Philadelphia Convention with anxiety. We hope for its anticipated results with earnestness. And we pledge ourselves, if those results be general to all the States, to aroused national efforts with sincerity.

The steamer *Sylvan Shore*, from Florida, is at quarantine with cholera among her crew, and I am sorry to say that Gen. GORDON, one of the delegates from this District to Philadelphia, and also the Florida delegation, are on board. The term of the quarantine is fifteen days, and unless the order can be relaxed in their favor, they will not be able to be present.

The cholera has broken out among the negroes at the Freedmen's Hospital on the southeast verge of the city. Some six or eight cases are reported, and two deaths. No alarm is felt by the whites in the city, but great concern for the unfortunate class of freedmen, who are in the depths of poverty and filthiness, without the means of procuring the necessities of life or medical advice, and thus exposed to this terrible scourge. Our Mayor, Council and citizens are doing what they can to arrest and alleviate the disease. The cholera is also reported to be extending among the negroes in Carolina. Here is the opportunity now for the Abolitionists to show how much they really care for and sympathize with the negro. They were ready enough to come down in the Winter months to a mild pleasant climate, urged by a tender regard for the negro's social status and education; for which they were well paid, and lived comfortably. But let us see how many Abolition "Howards" and "Florence Nightingales" will come South at this time of the year to nurse and care for the poor darkey? The United States recruiting officers in New-York certainly did that little job pretty well. Promptly, without effort—almost, we may say, without consideration—they have scattered the germs of cholera from the hot-bed on Governor's Island over a large extent of country.

The accounts of the provision crops in the State are bad, and we have every reason to anticipate next year a severe amount of suffering in Middle and Upper Georgia. Acting upon old principles, and not measuring the vast difference made by emancipation, there was not this year the forethought for the production of cereals that there should have been. The fact that we must now grow our own bread and make our own meat, as I have previously written you must be the case, did not come home to the intelligence of our farmers generally, and the consequence must be next year a dearth of provisions, almost a famine, in many parts of the State. The cotton crop is already largely mortgaged, and the net profits secured when the crop shall be sold, will be so little that want will stalk through the land more gauntly than in the hardest years of the Confederacy.

It is stated in many of our papers that Mr. A. T. STEWART, of your City, is looking out for a place in this State to establish a branch of his large business. As Mr. STEWART has proved himself to be a long-headed, shrewd business man, we hail this rumor, if founded on fact, as an evidence that Northern capital is turning its current this way, and that we may look for further investments in trade and manufactures. Let the political condition of the country be settled on a sure basis, and we are confident that our railroads and other internal improvements, our trade, mines, &c., will attract the attention of Northern and foreign capitalists. For there is large money to be made in them.

GEORGIA.

Thaddeus Stevens on the President.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Aug. 17.

The following is a full report of the remarks of Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS before the Lancaster County Union Convention, which renominated him for Congress:

Gentlemen: I have come to detain you but a single moment in the midst of the great labors you have to perform. I come again—yes, again, to say that you have laid me under great obligations, often repeated, for your renewed confidence and your unswerving determination to support the acts which we have deemed it necessary to perform for the public good. I shall not, as I said before, keep you long, for I know your labors, and unfortunately, I am obliged to leave the city in the next train. I should be glad, however, to have an opportunity to address you, and to tell you of many things, which, during the last eight months, have transpired in Congress—to have an opportunity to render to you, my constituents, an account of the manner in which I have discharged the duties which you have so confidingly entrusted to my care. At some future day, when less pressed for time, I shall be glad to address you in explanation of the great troubles and the great difficulties which have been produced by the perfidy of the President and a few apostates, whom the hope of power and plunder has seduced into his ranks. I cannot begin now to attempt to unfold the policy of that man in whom you—I can hardly say myself—in whom the people confided as a true patriot, and *whom we have now found to be worse than the man who is incarcerated in Fortress Monroe.* I say that I am not very much disappointed. I opposed his nomination. It is our fault if we are cheated. JOHNSON was a Breckinridge Democrat, and he never renounced one principle of that Democracy. He only left them when they went out, and *believed they could not succeed;* and no man can say that JOHNSON ever uttered one word in favor of the free institutions of the North before he became Vice-President. We therefore have only ourselves to blame. To be sure, we did not anticipate the present contingency, but since it has come upon us, let us bear it with patience until time shall enable us to correct this mistake, never, I hope, again to be repeated. I know not how you view these things. I believe that nations are punished by the Ruler of the Universe for national crimes. From my earliest hour to the present day I have looked upon the oppression of men as a crime. I have no doubt for this great crime our brothers and friends and children now lie in bloody graves. I had hoped that the blood of half a million of our citizens, and the expenditure of five billions of money would have induced the destroying angel to put up his sword. We have not yet done justice to the oppressed race. We have not gone as far as the Emperor of Russia when he ordered the freedom of thousands of his oppressed people and endowed them with the right of citizenship. We have been too much governed by our prejudices. We have listened too much to those whose cry is "Negro Equality"—"Nigger"—"Nigger"—"Nigger!" We are influenced too much by those persons from foreign lands who, while in search of freedom, deny that blessed boon to those who are their equals.

I may be superstitious, but I look round and ask myself why are we now afflicted? I view our present situation and remember that the Lord is still just, and that until we become just he will take care to inflict vengeance. You all remember that in Egypt he sent frogs, locusts, murrain, lice, and finally demanded the blood of the first born of every one of the oppressors. Almost all of these have been sent upon us. More than the first born has been taken from us. We have been oppressed with taxes and debts, and he has sent us worse than lice, and *has afflicted us with an Andrew Johnson.* [Long continued applause.]

Fellow-citizens, you see that when I begin to talk to a Lancaster County audience I do not know when to stop. [Cries of "Go on," "go on."] But I know the labors you are to perform, and you will allow me to thank you again for the great pride and pleasure which I feel in this oft-renewed approbation of such a constituency, and I trust that on some future occasion before the election I may be allowed half an hour to explain what Congress has done, and frankly to criticise our acts and to ask you how far I have your approbation.

The Suppressed Confession of Satrkweather.

From the Hartford Times, Aug. 18.

The confession of STARKWEATHER is kept back for "revision," we are told. It is admitted that it amounts to this: "In 1864 he attempted to poison his uncle, BUCKLAND, by putting arsenic in the flour used in his family, and so reckless was he that in order to reach his uncle he disregarded the lives of the rest of the family. He did not kill his uncle, though he came near it. Three others, however, were killed by the poison, and several more were injured for life. Had BUCKLAND's life been destroyed, a large share of his property would have fallen to ALBERT. He also confesses to the crime of setting fire to the barn of his near neighbor, HORACE WHITE, Esq., in the hope that the flames would reach his mother's dwelling, on which there was an insurance of $2,500.

This, we presume, is the amount of his confession, and it is enough to confirm the well-grounded suspicions that existed, and to stamp the convict with the guilt of a series of shocking crimes.

The confession was addressed to the prisoner's counsel, Mr. CALHOUN, of Manchester, who is at present absent, the document remaining meantime in possession of Deputy Sheriff FINCH.

It is understood that STARKWEATHER also left two other written statements, as announced yesterday—one in the hands of a lady, and one for his uncle in this city.

The body of STARKWEATHER was removed from the jail at 8 o'clock last evening, by two of his cousins, and was probably buried during the night in some place known only to his immediate friends.

A Suspected Murder—The Bride of a Month Made a Widow by a Discarded Lover.

Correspondence of the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune.

CORUNNA, Mich., Aug. 10, 1866.

A few days since a Mr. McDONALD, of Livingston county, came out with his wife (a daughter of PETER CROSBY, of Hartland, and the bride of only a month,) to visit at the house of MICHAEL DRISCOLL, a wealthy farmer who lives about three miles south of this place. DRISCOLL had a son named DENNIS who had greatly desired to marry this girl, but all his entreaties, though supported by the influence of her parents, proved vain, and McDONALD was the man of her choice. Having premised this much, we may state that the visit referred to above was in consequence of an invitation sent by DENNIS to the young lady, in which he desired her *to be sure and bring her husband,* in order that he might prove to her that no feeling of anger or jealousy yet remained in his bosom. At 10 o'clock P. M. on the morning of his arrival, McDONALD was in his usual health; at 4 o'clock in the morning he was a corpse. The suspicion is that he was poisoned with strychnine, he having died in spasms according to the usual effect of that drug. It seems that just before going to bed he was invited by DENNIS to take a glass of beer. Of this he partook, and going straight to the room where his young wife was, remarked, "I feel bad in my stomach, and I believe DENNIS put something in that beer." From that moment he grew steadily worse until his death. It is stated that young DRISCOLL purchased strychnine a few days ago at the store of a druggist in this place. It is also said that while the young bride was wailing in the agony of a broken heart and a darkened life, she was told by the elder DRISCOLL to "shut up her noise," and that she could have a home at his house as long as she liked. Of course these are stories and must be taken for what they are worth. The stomach of the deceased has been sent to Ann Arbor to be analysed, and the two DRISCOLLS are under arrest for murder.

Suicide in Hartford, Conn.—Family Troubles the Cause.

We learn from the Hartford *Times* that the body of an unknown man was found in the woods south of SHARP's rifle factory, about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. It was found lying face upward, and the countenance was covered with blood. Information was conveyed to Coroner HOLMES, who summoned an inquest. It was found that the deceased had shot himself through the roof of the mouth, with a small single barreled pistol, the ball lodging in his brain. The body was identified as that of a German, GEORGE GRASSEL by name, a married man, about 55 years of age, and a gardener by occupation. The pistol lay by his side, and around his waist was a leather money belt in which was found $6 in bills. In his pocket was, among other articles, a blank book in which was written in pencil the following note to his wife:

MRS. GRASSEL: This is to let you know that I be gone from you for *ever* this day, the 18th of August, 1866.

You will find my body in the wood behind the Rifle Shop.

The farm belongs to you now, Mrs. GRASSEL—you can can do with it as you like. GEO. GRASSEL, Retreat-avenue, opposite the Hospital.

It appears he had not lived happily with his wife and family of late—he indulging too much in drink, and refusing money to his wife.

The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

The Anti-Renters—Renewal of the Disturbances at Albany.

From the Albany Argus, Aug. 14.

We regret to announce that disturbances have again broken out in the Anti-Rent district, and that forcible resistance has been made to the mandates of the law. Since the first executions, which were levied by the Sheriff, and in which he had the aid of the military, the appearance of the country has been more quiet, and it has been expected that there would be a resort to the Courts, instead of force.

On Saturday, the Sheriff, who had been occupying BOTTGER's, determined to take a new move. He accordingly, by Deputy SOUTHARD and a half-dozen deputies, accompanied by Col. CHURCH, went over to the farm of SAMUEL FOX, a well-to-do farmer of middle age and excellent character, who has quite a large family, among whom are two sons grown up. Mr. FOX lives on the road to WERNER's, about a mile and a half from Rensselaerville, and near the church at which the troops halted the other day in going out. Mr. FOX is a man of intelligence, and is a leader among the Anti-Renters. On the arrival of the Deputy Sheriff, Mr. FOX determined to offer resistance, having been advised thereto by his lawyer, and after the posse had succeeded in getting most of the things out upon the road, they made the effort to remove Mr. FOX. He resisted, and with the aid of his two sons, offered a serious obstacle to the wishes of the Sheriff. At length they got him out into the road, when he started off hastily to Rensselaerville, and finding a magistrate there, Justice CRAWFORD, a warrant was issued against CHURCH and the posse. He came back with a constable and served the writ upon them, and the whole party got into a wagon and went over to the village, where an examination was held, and the party gave bail. In the meantime Mr. FOX had hastened back, and with the aid of some friends had repossessed the house.

It was feared that he was armed, and a reconnoissance was made, when he was discovered in a back room, and Col. CHURCH, and Deputies SOUTHARD and SCANNEL, determined to flank him. All three made a vigorous onset at once, the Sheriff and assistants breaking down the door, when they found Mr. FOX with a pistol in his hand, which he had drawn up, but, owing to the suddenness of the attack, had not had time to fire. CHURCH and SOUTHARD grasped him, and endeavored to wrest the pistol from his hand. After a desperate struggle, they succeeded in doing it, although he was assisted by his son, who was attended to by SCANNELL. The pistol was a five-barreled revolver, completely loaded, and Mr. SOUTHARD took an early opportunity to fire four of the barrels off. The party then completed the dispossession, and Mr. FOX was retained in custody for forcibly resisting the officers of the law. He gave his parole to the officers that, if not taken away Saturday, he would peaceably accompany them to-day, and there is no doubt but he will do so. He alleged that he had some business to settle up before going to Albany.

Mr. FOX has always borne a high character, and there is no doubt that he does this from a desire to maintain himself in his rights. He will be here to-day, in custody of Mr. SOUTHARD.

Death from a Spider Bite—Superstition Among Negroes.

From the Richmond Times, Aug. 16.

A few days since Dr. WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, of Jefferson Ward, one of the members of the Board of Health, was called upon to visit an infant of MARTHA SCOTT, who was reported to be very ill in consequence of the bite of a large house spider. The Doctor arrived in good time after being sent for; but when he got there he found that he was too late, as the little sufferer must breathe its last in a few hours. The bite was in the knee, and could doubtless have been cured without much trouble had a competent physician been sent for in time; but, instead of such a course being pursued, the natural proneness to superstition of the negroes ruled the counsels of the parents and the friends of the child, and it was, therefore, resolved to test the relative skill of two Ethiopian sorcerers, (for such the deluded wretches can only be termed.) Accordingly messengers were dispatched, one for Prof. SAMTON, a jet-black astrologist, and the other for Prof. BROWNLOW, a negro phrenologist, both "so-called." These distinguished life-savers arrived amid great pomp, and, with much ceremony, retired for consultation. As might be expected, the learned Africans radically disagreed, each contending that his mode of practice was the only one which could save the patient. They were closeted for two or three hours—in the meantime the sufferer was becoming worse—at the end of which time they came forth and announced that no compromise could be agreed on, and it, therefore, devolved upon the parents to decide who should have charge of the matter.

Two factions immediately sprang up between the parties present, which we will denominate Conservatives and Radicals. The Radical crowd favored the astrologer's principle, which was that the spider should be first killed, and then seven kinds of roots and five kinds of herbs should be pounded up and the extract applied to the bitten part; while the Conservatives favored, in the most vehement manner, the catching of the spider and placing it in a glass jar, the cork of which should be bored, so as to admit air to the venomous insect. After a most violent altercation between the factions, it was finally agreed that the Radical, or herb party, should take the case in hand; so the other crowd dispersed "in high dudgeon." The retained conjurer then set to work to hunt up the required herbs, but being unable to find them as soon as the parents thought he should, they became uneasy and sent off for Dr. TAYLOR. The doctor, as before stated, was not sent for in time, and consequently the poison having disseminated through the system of the child, rendered it impossible for the usual remedies to act as they otherwise would have done. Upon the death of the child the advocates of the rejected system became very exultant, while those of the opposite were crest-fallen and disappointed. Prof. SAMTON's reputation as a "hoodist" has therefore fallen into disgrace in consequence of his failure to save MARTHA's little spider-bitten offspring. The above is but a sample of a similar character which have recently been reported to us.

Voyage of the Yacht Alice.

A letter from Southampton, England, gives the following account of the voyage of the *Alice*, a yacht owned by Mr. T. D. APPLETON, of Boston, and commanded by Capt. ARTHUR H. CLARK, which left Nahant on the 11th of July and arrived at Cowes on the 30th ult., making the remarkable passage across the Atlantic in nineteen days, six hours and twenty minutes.

For three days, off the banks of Newfoundland, she encountered heavy gales, and found that she was in company with large vessels under reefs during the storm, passing them with double reefed mainsail and bonnet off the jib. The remainder of the passage the *Alice* had favorable winds, with only two days calm weather. The wind was generally from the southwest and northwest. The *Alice* is the only yacht that has crossed the Atlantic with her racing sails. This is said to be the quickest passage on record. The *Alice* was built in Boston, and is the smallest yacht belonging to the New-York squadron that has ever crossed the Atlantic. She is twenty-seven tons American measurement, fifty-three feet long, seventeen feet six inches beam and draws six feet two inches of water. She spreads 1,300 yards of canvas. At the recent race in Boston she came in a good second, being beaten only four minutes by a much larger boat, the *Edwin Forrest*, a pilot-boat. It is expected that the *Alice* will contend in some of the regattas with the English yachts in this country.

When only a short distance from the American coast, inward bound steamers, vessels and pilot-boats hailed the *Alice*, supposing she had been blown out to sea, and were greatly surprised when they learned she was bound on a voyage across the Atlantic. When about half way across she was an object of much curiosity. When hailed and asked if anything could be done to assist her, if she required a supply of bread and water, the answer invariably was: "No, thank you;" we are comfortable enough." When within two days' sail of the English coast, in answer to the various questions, and particularly of the reply of how long out, "seventeen days from Boston," the old salts refused to believe any such statement. But one vessel outsailed her, and she was an East Indiaman.

Obituary.

The dead body of EDWARD SULLIVAN was found in a room in the Union Bank building, in St. Louis, on the night of the 16th inst., having lain there apparently several days. Mr. SULLIVAN was a bachelor, and owned property in St. Louis and Cincinnati valued at $150,000. He was about 48 years of age, of temperate habits and an unblemished character. A Coroner's Jury reported that his death resulted from cholera morbus.

CHOLERA.

Only Twelve Cases Reported Yesterday—Thirteen Deaths Certified—The Battery and Redhouse Hospitals—The People and Disinfectants—The Report from Brooklyn—The Disease Abated in the Jail and Penitentiary.

There were no new developments at the Board of Health headquarters yesterday. The cholera cases reported were twelve, being a decrease from the number reported on Saturday.

THE BULLETIN.

The following cases of cholera were reported on the Health bulletin yesterday:

WM. B. CROOKS, aged 25, New-York, taken from the schooner at Pier No. 14 East River to the Hospital, where he died.

MARY SHEA, aged 46, No. 37 Mulberry-street.

JOHN ELNORE, aged 32, German, mechanic, No. 140 Norfolk-street.

JOHN FLEMING, aged 28, Ireland, laborer, No. 281 Monroe-street; sent to Hospital.

MARY ANN MARLEY, 3 years old, U. S., One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue; sent to Hospital.

F. BRADY, aged 66, Ireland, laborer, No. 38 Lewis-street.

JOHN CROW, aged 3 years, United States, No. 426 West Twenty-ninth-street; died Aug. 18.

JOHN BRODERICK, No. 264 West Twenty-ninth-street.

HERMAN SCHILLING, aged 31, German, grocer, No. 163 Leonard-street; doing well.

FRANK MILDEBRANE, German, Sixty-eighth-street, near Ninth-avenue; died Aug. 19.

JOHN RILEY, aged 40, Ireland, laborer, No. 31 Baxter-street; sent to Hospital.

PETER MCPHILLIPS, aged 19, Ireland, No. 107½ Washington-street; sent to Hospital.

CERTIFICATES OF DEATH.

Thirteen certificates of death from cholera were received at the office of the Register for the twenty-four hours ending at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The following is the list:

Aug. 16, CHAS. KERRIGAN, aged 55, No. 63 Clarkson-street, 8 hours.

Aug. 17, SARAH BRODERICK, aged 53, No. 264 West Twenty-ninth-street, 40 hours.

Aug. 18, PATRICK DANVERS, aged 55, Eighty-eighth-street and Broadway, 18 hours.

Aug. 18, MARY PETERSON, aged 30, No. 51 Mulberry-street.

Aug. 18, JOHN CROW, aged 3, No. 426 West Fifty-second-street, 7 hours.

Aug. 18, JOHN ULLMER, aged 33, No. 41 Mulberry-street, 7 hours.

Aug. 18, JENETTE MELVILLE, aged 38, No. 379 West Forty-sixth-street, 20 hours.

Aug. 18, RIEL MCALLISTER, aged 22, Battery Hospital, 9 hours.

Aug. 18, WM. B. CROOKS, aged 25, Battery Hospital, 5½ hours.

Aug. 18, CATHERINE BOKER, aged 30, Red House Hospital.

Aug. 18, CHARLOTTE GLOTT, aged 66, Red House Hospital.

Aug. 18, PATRICK KEARNS, aged 62, No. 508 East Thirteenth-street.

Aug. 18, JOHN MARLEY, aged 39, Eleventh-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

BATTERY HOSPITAL.

The following is the report of the Battery Hospital for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning:

Remaining in hospital last report		11
Admitted since		6
Total		17
Discharged	3	
Died	2	5
Remaining in hospital		12

RED HOUSE HOSPITAL.

The following is the latest report from Red House Hospital:

Remaining in Hospital at last report	9
Admitted since	2
Total	11
Died	2
Remaining in hospital	9

The bottles containing the "dirrhœa mixture" authorized by the Board of Health, which were left at the Police Stations throughout the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, for distribution to such persons as might apply, have been asked for by a large number of persons, a fact which indicates the general information on the subject of cholera which has found its way among the people. In addition to the disinfectants which have been copiously used by the Health authorities, the people themselves have used a large quantity. The twenty-five pound packages of copperas have been called for at the depositories appointed by the Health Board, and carried away in triumph, and many an impure region has been kept free from the operations of the cholera poison by the use of this and other articles recommended by the Board.

In Brooklyn the hydrants have been permitted to pour abundant streams of wholesome Ridgewood water into the sewers, and this work has been aided materially by the recent heavy rains. Large quantities of lime have been used in whitewashing and otherwise, with a view to averting any probable attack from cholera. In Williamsburgh, particularly, efforts of this kind have been made by the people generally to the utmost of their ability. This has, no doubt, been very successful in preventing the epidemic showing its hideous mien beyond a very few cases in that quarter.

BROOKLYN.

There were twelve cases of cholera reported on the Health bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon; of these five resulted in death. The following is the list:

THOMAS COX, King-street, near Columbia. Dead.

JULIA HERSCHILD, No. 36 Carll-street. In collapse.

PHILIP MCLAUGHLIN, aged 50 years, No. 155 Front-street. Dead.

JAMES LOWREY, aged 36 years, No. 132 Plymouth-street. Removed to Park Hospital.

PATRICK MCCLAFFERTY, aged 53 years, No. 48 Pearl-street. Dead.

DANIEL KELLY, No. 242 John-street. Dead.

CATHARINE MCKENNA, Hamilton-avenue, near Mill-street. Admitted to Hamilton-avenue Hospital.

CATHARINE POWELL, No. 4 Henry-street, aged 50 years. In advanced collapse. She had attended her son, who died of cholera 17th.

CATHARINE POWELL, same residence, grand-daughter of above. Taken afternoon of the 17th. This child's mother died of cholera on the 13th inst., and its father on the 17th.

JAMES HALLORAN, aged 50 years, No. 25 Amity-street. In collapse.

THOMAS HUDSON, aged 35 years, No. 218 Ashland-place, Raymond-street. Died Saturday at 9 A. M.

MARGARET MORGAN, aged 19 years, No. 40 Raymond-street. In state of convalescence.

The disease has entirely disappeared in the County Jail. The last death from cholera occurred on Sunday, the 12th inst., since which time there has been no new cases. The prisoners are all represented to be in a healthy condition. As to the Penitentiary, the disease has abated. There have been no new cases recently.

Gen. Sweeny's Address to the Fenians—He Exhorts them to Avoid Party Politics.

The old and tried members of the Fenian Brotherhood regret to find that some political papers are endeavoring to make it appear that our organization is about to be used for party purposes in the approaching political campaign, and I cannot allow such an impression to go abroad without a protest on my part.

The Fenian Brotherhood was established for the liberation of Ireland from a state of foreign misrule and subjugation which, for the continuation and intensity of its persecution, has no parallel in history. While solely devoted to the grand object of their mission, the members of the Fenian Brotherhood sympathize with any struggling nationality, and are ardent lovers of freedom for all men in every land.

Two of the fundamental rules of the organization are that the religious and political questions should be entirely excluded from their councils, and it is owing chiefly to these wise provisions that the Fenian Brotherhood, without the aid of a single dollar from any political party, in face of the most fierce opposition, has spread its branches into every land, and become the great power in America which it is to-day.

While every citizen, in his individual capacity, has a right to vote as his judgment dictates, I apprehend that disruption and disaster, and the utter blighting of all our hopes, would be the result of turning the Fenian Brotherhood into a political organization at this juncture.

Although the attempt may be made by some ambitious men, who must necessarily exercise influence in so wide spread a combination, still I am sure the great majority of the Fenian Brotherhood are too devoted to the great cause to which their lives are pledged to allow that cause to be swallowed up in the vortex of American politics, or to permit themselves to be diverted for a single moment from the direct path which must eventually lead them to success.

The Pittsburgh Congress held in February, 1866, was very explicit in reference to this matter. In the sixth day's session the following resolution was unanimously adopted; the President in the Chair:

Resolved, That this Congress, in the name of the Fenian Brotherhood, in the most solemn and emphatic manner, disclaim any intention, desire or inclination to use the power of this organization for the purpose of influencing, in any form, party politics in America, such policy being entirely foreign to our aims and repugnant to our patriotism; and those who would attempt to traffic on the sacred impulses of Irish hearts, deserve, and should receive, the scorn and detestation of all true men.

Whoever attempts to violate, abrogate or evade that resolution will incur a serious responsibility, which I am not prepared to sustain or to share in my official connection with the Fenian Brotherhood. Exhorting all the members of the organization to persevere in the safe and successful course which they have hitherto pursued,

I am theirs, fraternally,
T. W. SWEENEY,
Sec'y War of F. B.

Base Ball.

On Saturday, a home-and-home game between the pressmen employed in the *Tribune* and TIMES establishments, was played at Hoboken. The result was a decided victory for the TIMES' employes. We append the score.

TRIBUNE.	Outs.	Runs.	TIMES.	Outs.	Runs.
Taneau, c.	1	4	Openshaw, c.	1	11
J. Moran, r. f.	3	4	Standish, 2d b.	4	6
Phelan, 3d b.	5	3	Maloney, c. f.	2	7
Berry, l. f.	3	5	Kane, l. f.	4	7
W. Moran, 2d b.	4	4	Halloran, p.	2	8
Donahue, s. s.	3	4	Sullivan, r. f.	3	8
Robb, p.	2	5	Cooley, 1st b.	3	8
Reily, c. f.	4	3	Allison, 3d b.	4	6
Gallagher, 1st b.	2	5	Conners, s. s.	4	6
Total	27	37	Total	27	65

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th	6th.	7th.	8th.
Tribune	1	5	13	6	1	9	2	6—37
Times	18	0	6	3	8	5	6	8—65

UMPIRE—Mr. Donegan.
SCORERS—Messrs. Gilmartin and Cunningham.
Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A LAGER-BEER SALOON ATTACKED BY ROWDIES—THE PROPRIETOR AND A CUSTOMER FELONIOUSLY ASSAULTED—FOUR OF THE RUFFIANS ARRESTED AND LOCKED UP.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night a party of young and notorious roughs started upon a tour among the lager-beer saloons of the Eastern District, drinking what they wanted and refusing to pay for it. At the lager-beer saloon of OLIVER HABERBUSCH, No. 132 First-street, they not only defrauded the proprietor of his dues, but beat him shamefully when he demanded his pay. After this feat they left the saloon and went into the street, where they pulled up cobble-stones and threw them with great force through the windows, smashing the shutters and causing fearful havoc. One stone struck a customer in the head, and rendered him insensible. He was attended by Dr. DONNER. Another missile struck HABERBUSCH in the head, inflicting a very severe wound. The rascals then visited a dining-saloon at the foot of South Seventh-street, and took supper. This they also refused to pay for, and were about to assault the saloon-keeper and his assistants when Capt. WAGLOM and Officers EDWARD BROWN, MCFARLAND and SCHIEFFELIN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, came upon them, surrounded the whole party, and marched them off to the Stationhouse, where they gave the following names: JAMES TRAVIS, aged 21 years; JAMES RILEY, 22; DENIS COLLINS, 21; MARTIN SUFFERN, 20. The latter is said to be the man who shot EUGENE CORCORAN during the Fenian raid to Canada. The prisoners will be examined before Justice DAILEY this morning.

FIRES.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered on the second floor of No. 30 Myrtle-avenue, occupied by DANIEL RIZZLER, caused by children playing with matches. The clothing in a closet became ignited, resulting in damage to the amount of $100 before the flames could be suppressed.... About 12 o'clock on Saturday night, the stables of CHARLES E. WHITSON, in Gates-avenue, near Red Hook-lane, were destroyed by fire, together with 15 cows, a quantity of hay, seed, &c. There being no water in the vicinity, nothing could be done to save the animals, and they were necessarily left to perish in the flames. The loss on stock is estimated at about $1,400, insured in the Atlantic Company; on building, owned by BENJAMIN MOTT, about $250; also insured. The cause of the fire is not known.... The same night a fire broke out in a small frame building, No. 106 Plymouth-street, occupied by THOMAS LYNCH as a rivet manufactory, which was totally consumed. Loss $1,000; insured. The adjoining building, No. 108, occupied as a grocery-store by JACOB FRITZ, was damaged to the extent of $400; insured. A fire was also discovered in the clothing store of L. WIMPELBURG, No. 129 York-street, caused by a lighted cigar being carelessly dropped in a box of old rags. Damage slight.

THE CONDITION OF ALDERMAN ENNIS.—Mr. THOMAS ENNIS, representing the Fifth Ward in the Board of Aldermen, lies in a precarious condition at his residence in Nassau-street, near Hudson-avenue, and it appears doubtful whether he can recover. Mr. ENNIS sustained injuries at an early hour on the 8th inst. at the corner of Hudson-avenue and Nassau-street. It appears that a party of 20 or 30 persons, somewhat under the influence of liquor, were indulging in the amusement of smashing each others hats, which eventually led to a quarrel. The police coming up, scattered the crowd, and the Alderman, standing on the curb with a friend, was mistaken for one of them and pushed off the sidewalk by a policeman. He fell into the street, and striking the back of his head on a stone, was rendered senseless. He was picked up and taken to his home, where he has since lain in a state of semi-consciousness. No persons but his wife and physicians are allowed to see him.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN A STATION-HOUSE.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a young woman named MARGARET BLAKE, who was confined in the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house on a charge of intoxication, attempted self-destruction by hanging herself with her apron to the door of her cell. Fortunately, the doorman rescued the unfortunate girl before she succeeded in her dread purpose, and she was ultimately restored to consciousness. The only reason the girl assigned for her course was that District-Attorney MORRIS might send her to the Penitentiary to die with cholera. It seems that she had only recently been discharged from that institution, where she underwent a treatment that is still visible upon her person. The reason of the poor thing is evidently impaired by the inordinate use of whisky.

ARREST OF UNLICENSED LIQUOR DEALERS.—The following unlicensed liquor dealers were arrested on Saturday night by the police of the Forty-fifth Precinct: JAMES SHERRIN, North Fifth-street; HUGH HAMILTON, corner North Fourth and Third streets; PATRICK JEFFERSON, Broadway. They all pleaded guilty, and gave bonds to answer before Justice DAILEY on the 23d inst.

A BARK STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AND DESTROYED.—About 6 o'clock last evening, a barn near Cypress Hill Cemetery, owned by Mr. EVANS, was struck by lightning during a heavy thunder-storm, and the inflammable material becoming ignited, the building and stock were entirely consumed. Loss about $1,000. A little girl standing near the barn at the time was prostrated by the fluid, but her life was saved.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—A colored child, named EMMA MORRIS, aged 2 years, residing with its parents, corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighteenth-street, Gowanus, was burned to death, on Saturday, caused by playing with matches. An inquest was held by the Coronor and a verdict in accordance was rendered.

National Union State Central Committee.

The undersigned having been appointed a State Central Committee for the State of New-York by the delegates of that State to the National Union Convention, held at Philadelphia, on the 14th of August, inst., notice is hereby given that such Committee will meet at the Delavan House, in the City of Albany, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of organizing such Committee, and transacting such business as shall come before it.

A full attendance of the Committee is requested.—Dated Philadelphia, Aug. 16, 1866.

WILLIAM H. LUDLOW, Suffolk,
GEORGE W. GRIER, Orange,
ROBERT H. PRUYN, Albany,
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Kings,
HENRY A. TILDEN, Columbia,
GIDEON REYNOLDS, Rensselaer,
SIMEON SAMMONS, Montgomery,
ALBERT ANDRUS, Franklin,
JOHN STRYKER, Oneida,
P. V. KELLOGG, Oneida,
FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Albany,
B. F. TRACEY, Tioga,
W. C. ROWLEY, Monroe,
D. F. COLE, Orleans,
L. W. THAYER, Wyoming,
D. H. ABEL, Livingston.

Resurgam.

The old classic fable, implicitly believed by the ancients, which teaches the rebirth or resurrection of the Phœnix from the ashes of its parent, has been beautifully exemplified in the case of the world's great occulist and aurist, Dr. VON EISENBERG. Toward the close of the month of March of the present year, his splendid mansion in Broadway was destroyed by fire. The regret, in this instance, however, was not so much at the loss of mere household furniture, which money could readily replace; but in the delay the blind, the deaf, and the multitude afflicted with diseases of the throat, lungs, &c., suffered in the injury which the Doctor's instruments met with, including his magnificent invention, the Æsthetico-Neuralgicon, which was the result of years of careful study and "wise conjecture."

Fortunately for the diseased within the circle of specialties to which the eminent VON EISENBERG confines his practice, the Æsthetico-Neuralgicon has been (greatly improved, and therefore made more efficient) reconstructed in his elegantly furnished reception and consulting rooms, now permanently reopened at his residence, No. 251 Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth-street. Not only has his great invention been replaced, but the Doctor has had made here or imported from Europe a variety of instruments of great delicacy and beauty, to replace those lost at the fire in Broadway, essential to the proper surgical treatment of the physical defects it is his pleasure as a professional man to remove.

Perhaps, after all, it is well for the public that the misfortune alluded to happened, and for this reason it induced the doctor to revise his inventions and instrumental appliances, thus necessitating greater ease and certainty in the reduction and eventual removal of those physical interruptions to pure health it is his duty to promote, and in which, beyond all who have preceded him, he has been so successful.

Thus, like the Phœnix from its ashes, we behold the Doctor, from the debris of the ruins in Broadway, arise like a giant refreshed and strengthened for his ever-recurring task of comforting the afflicted, bringing joy and health to darkened souls and voiceless hearts, beside adding years to the lives of those on whom consumption had laid his wasting fingers, hoping to gather them with noiseless, ghastly glee, to early tombs. His motto henceforth should be "*Resurgam!*"—*Commercial Advertiser.*

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others. Removed to No. 26 East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

To be Afraid of the Cholera is to increase one's chances of taking it; to exercise ordinary prudence in warding it off, is to provide oneself with JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, and thus be prepared to master the disease in its earliest stages. For the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cramps, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, &c., the Carminative is a sovereign remedy, always safe and efficacious. Sold by all druggists

Do Not Let Your Prejudice Stand Between your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums, gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

A Caution.—The wonders wrought by DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER, and its tremendous sale all over the country, have started certain quacks to make imitations. Every druggist knows this to be true. Don't be imposed upon.

Buy DUTCHER'S and you are all right.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Notice.—HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists respectfully notify their friends and the public, that their business will not be interrupted by the fire, as they have a full stock at their other stores, and all orders will be attended to with promptness and dispatch. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 399, 511 and 756 Broadway and 17th-st., corner 4th-av.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*]

Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Office of Wilson's Bakery, No. 73 Fulton-st., will be open for business as usual on MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 20. The late fire at Wilson's Buildings will in no wise interfere with the business of the bakery. JOHN T. WILSON & CO.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Second-hand Safes in large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

The Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machine, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *is incomparably the best for family use.* ELLIPTIC S. M. CO., No. 543 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Queru's Dentophile, for the Teeth, combines the virtues of all dentrifices in one article, purifies the breath, beautifies and preserves the teeth. Price 50 cents.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

The Last Days of Ex-President Martin VAN BUREN were made comfortable by the use of JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. Letters in our possession from his physician, and from Mr. Van Buren himself, express much gratification with the result of its use.

Extract from the "LIFE OF WASHINGTON IRVING," by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV., page 272:

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. (O. W.) Holmes on his late visit—'JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA,' a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief, and in most cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety.

☞ Recommendatory notices might be much extended, but it is needless, because really but one theme is the burden of them all, and their general spirit is combined in above. (*See circular accompanying each bottle.*) For sale by all druggists.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston,
Sole Proprietors.

Advice to Lovers.—Never risk a scolding by neglecting to supply your betrothed with PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING. It is a sad thing for an engaged couple to have a CEREUS misunderstanding about a (S)CENT.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch SewING Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

LAWSON—CLOYD.—In Hoboken, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 18, by Rev. Frederick Fitzgerald, SAMUEL Q. LAWSON to Miss ADELIA CLOYD, daughter of James Cloyd. No cards.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Friday night, Aug. 17, CHARLES S., youngest child of Andrew C. and Isabella J. S. Armstrong.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 20th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his grand-parents, No. 196 East 10th-st.

BROWN.—At New-Orleans, on Monday, Aug. 6, from sun-stroke, GEORGE AUGUSTUS BROWN, of this City, in the 54th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

BROWNSON.—On Sunday, Aug 19, at South Oyster Bay, Long Island, HOWELL LEWIS, only son of James S. and Eliza Brownson, of New-York, aged 10 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. C. Brownson, at South Oyster Bay, Monday afternoon, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock.

DOCK.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Friday, midnight, Aug. 17, after a severe and lingering illness, at the residence of his son-in-law, A. S. Bright, Esq., Mr. JACOB DOCK, of Philadelphia, in the 66th year of his age.

His remains will be removed to Philadelphia for interment, from the residence of his son, Luther Dock, No. 904 North Broad-st. Funeral on Monday, the 20th inst., at 3 P. M.

EGAN.—On Sunday, Aug. 19, FRANCIS BOS, youngest child of William F. and Emma A. Egan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, No. 542 Greenwich-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

FOWLER.—On Saturday, Aug. 18, JOANNA, the beloved wife of Boltis M. Fowler, aged 49 years and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, corner 2d-place and Smith-st., Brooklyn.

HALL.—On Saturday, Aug. 18, GEORGIE, infant son of W. A. and S. E. Hall, aged 10 months and 20 days.

HOMMEDIEU.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 19, JANE M., wife of Nathaniel C. L. Hommedieu.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

HARBECK.—In Paris, on Thursday, July 16, ELVIRA, daughter of Wm. H. and Elvira Harbeck, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 309 5th-av., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 21, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

HAMILTON.—On Friday, Aug. 17, JANE H. HAMILTON, relict of Jacob Hamilton, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, B. H. Hand, No. 59 Vandam-st.

HUDSON.—On Saturday, Aug. 18, THOMAS HUDSON, of Clay Cross, Derbyshire, England, in the 33d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 218 Ashland-place, Raymond-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JONES.—EDWARD N., youngest child of G. F. and Lucy H. Jones, aged 10 months.

The funeral will take place on Monday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 228 West 31st-st.

KEILEY.—At Long Branch, on Saturday, Aug. 18, ISABEL, wife of Philip Keiley.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday, 21st inst., from No. 46 West 15th-st. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MEIGS.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 19, EVANGELINE, infant daughter of Theodore D. and Julia E. Meigs, aged 26 days.

Funeral services at 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday, 20th inst., at Trinity Church, New-York.

As the sweet flower that droops its head and dies,
So gentle Eva enters into Paradise.

MIRICK.—At Worcester, Mass., on Thursday night, Aug. 16, after a short illness, LILLIE OAKLEY, aged 3 years and 5 months, twin daughter of Dr. H. G. and the late Lauretta Horton Mirick, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

MUMFORD.—At the house of Rev. J. F. Fish, D. D., Chaplain Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on Monday, Aug. 13, ANGELINA SYKES, daughter of the late John I. Mumford, of New-York City.

"He hath made the depths of the sea a way for the ransomed to pass over."

SPELMAN.—At Yonkers, on Saturday morning, Aug. 18, FRANK CHAPMAN, youngest son of T. M. and Mary B. Spelman, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, in Cumberland-st., near Willoughby-av., on Monday at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SHEPARD.—At Harlem, on Friday, Aug. 17, JAMES L. SHEPARD, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, 124th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Tuesday, Aug. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

WHITTAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 19, BENJAMIN BARNARD, infant son of John B. and Delia F. Whittaker.

Funeral from the parents' residence, No. 840 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M.

☞ The members of Company F, Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., are requested to attend (in citizens' dress) the funeral of our late Sergt. Thomas Francis, on Monday, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 25 Charlton-st.

CHAS. L. TERRY, Lieutenant-Commanding.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALL—1866.
CLOTHING.
JAMES WILDE, JR. & CO.,
Have now on hand and are prepared to offer to
WHOLESALE BUYERS,
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF CLOTHING
Ever in the market, which will be sold
VERY LOW.
They request all buyers to examine this stock at their
STORE, Nos. 55 and 57 WHITE-ST.,
First store west of Broadway.

REMOVAL.
AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK,
have removed to
NO. 34 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.
Factory, Hudson City, N. J.

A CARD.
THE FIRE IN WILSON,S BUILDING.

The successful extinguishment of this fire is good proof of the efficacy of the Metropolitan Fire Department. Under the old system of extinguishing fires, the entire premises would in all probability have been destroyed, as it is, a comparatively small loss has been thrown upon the Insurance Companies. The undersigned would return his sincere thanks to the Department for the ability displayed in preventing what would have otherwise been a very disastrous conflagration.
JOHN T. WILSON, No. 73 Fulton-st.
AUG. 19, 1866.

TWELFTH WARD.—A REGULAR MEETING of the Union Association of this ward will be held at Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
JAMES E. WATSON, President.
G. B. TENNISON, Secretary.

AN ORDER ON "VAIL, HATTER," awaits check No. 284. One customer, *every day,* receives a $9 hat order, *free of charge.* SMITH & FOWLER, Men's Furnishing—retail department, No. 3 Park-row.

THE EMPIRE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-Machines, for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No 616 Broadway.

TO ALL WHO WANT TO KNOW.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how to restore your sight, and give up spectacles, without the aid of doctor or medicine, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet sent free.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how uncomfortable trusses may be thrown aside, and comfort and cure obtained by the ruptured, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet mailed free.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW valuable information suited to the married, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet sent free.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.
BLATCHFORD'S PRIZE CASES.

REPORTS OF CASES IN PRIZE argued and determined in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, 1861-65. Decided by Mr. JUSTICE NELSON and Judge BETTS.

Reported by SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, Esq.

The cases reported in this volume comprise ALL THE PRIZE SUITS decided in these Courts during the rebellion, with the exception of a few in which decrees were entered without any opinion having been filed by the Court.

One large Octavo volume, handsomely printed, 737 pages. Bound in law sheep. Price $7. Sent by mail upon receipt of price.

BAKER, VOORHIS & CO.,
LAW BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
No. 66 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Reply of Thomas W. Conway to the Report of Messrs. Steedman and Fullerton.

HARLEM, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1866.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I beg leave to respectfully reply to so much of the report of the President's Commissioners, Messrs. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON, as relates to my administration of the Freedmen's Bureau in the State of Louisiana.

The Bureau has had three Commissioners in Louisiana, one of whom is still acting. Why my administration should have been specially selected as a subject of investigation, while nothing is said of Gen. FULLERTON'S conduct as Assistant Commissioner, and but a bare mention made of Gen. BAIRD, can only be accounted for by the fact that the Commissioners were well aware that I have been from the outset opposed to what is commonly known as the "President's policy." One of the Commissioners whose name is signed to this report was my successor. He was the Second Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau in Louisiana, but has taken good care to keep silent concerning affairs under his own authority. Gen. FULLERTON well knew that he, not I, was Gen. BAIRD'S predecessor, so that instead of reporting that the administration of the latter officer was an improvement on mine, he should have reported it as an improvement on his own. His silence as to himself, and his outrageous conduct during the month he was permitted to act as Assistant Commissioner in that State, render it necessary that I should fill the gap in the report, and thus enable the public to have a true statement of the case. I have no fears as to the verdict of the people when, after having read the statement of the Commissioners, they shall have also examined my rejoinder.

It may have occurred to fair-minded persons, since these Commissioners have made their various reports concerning the Freedmen's Bureau as conducted in the various Southern States, that their method of reporting has been one of gross injustice. Their examinations have all been *ex parte*, and were it not that we have a free press in this country, which, in a large degree, is ready to act impartially between disputants, these Commissioners would have retired from their field feeling that they had perfect liberty to brand the Commissioners whom they started out to condemn, as guilty of all the crimes charged against them in their reports, and that they could "plant the banner of victory undisturbed." They reported against Gen. WHITTLESEY in North Carolina, but were not willing to meet the charges when brought up for investigation in a military tribunal. To have remained in North Carolina longer than they did would have given too much opportunity for exposing their own conduct while in that State, and their unwillingness to meet Gen. WHITTLESEY face to face is mainly owing to this fact, and also to the fact that they are aware that papers on the subject have been placed in the hands of Gen. HOWARD.

They made a report against the administration of Gen. SAXTON in South Carolina, at a time when Gen. SAXTON was lying ill at his residence in Philadelphia. Could they not have faced the General, and have had the charges fairly tried in a proper Court? They reported against the conduct of Gen. GREGORY in Texas, and against that of Gen. THOMAS in Mississippi, when both these officers were far away. In like manner they proceeded to New-Orleans, and gathered around them such men as I had discharged from the Bureau for conduct too disgraceful to be mentioned. From these they eagerly drew such highly-colored and malicious statements as they wanted for their report. Could they not just as well have taken the testimony of respectable persons? No, they sought out only those filled with malice because of their dismissal. Dr. RUSH PLUMLEY and MATTHEW WHILDEN would never have made the statements reported as coming from their lips had they been permitted to live in idleness while engaged with the Bureau, or to have continued bringing disgrace upon it by their daily conduct.

We do not hear of their having taken the testimony of Gen. CANBY or Gen. SHERIDAN. Both of these distinguished officers were familiar with my conduct during all the time that I was Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau. Neither did they take the testimony of either Gen. BANKS, Gen. HURLBUT or Gen. SHERMAN, each of whom knew all about my administration as General Superintendent of Freedmen in the Department of the Gulf, long before my appointment as Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau as at present organized. The testimony of all these officers was within reach of these Commissioners, and why did they not avail themselves of it? Is it not clear that they did not want testimony calculated to strengthen me or to aid the Bureau they went forth to destroy?

I am glad to inform you, however, that the testimony of these officers has been taken, and that it is on record. Each and all of them gave me the highest credit for having faithfully executed both the office of Assistant Commissioner and that of General Superintendent of Freedmen. [See appendix to this letter.]

The Commissioners state that testimony was taken under oath, to the effect that in September forty schools were reported by my Superintendent, when but two were in existence.

This statement, though taken under oath, is false. This is a serious thing to say, but let me go on to inform you. I can prove the falsehood of this testimony by nearly three hundred teachers employed at the time in my school department. I can also prove it by nearly twenty thousand scholars. The Commissioners may have construed the vacation which the scholars were then having as a disbandment of the school establishment. As well might they enter New-York during the season of school vacation in the Summer and pronounce the schools entirely discontinued, and the school department of the city disbanded. Gen. FULLERTON knows as well as I do that these schools were not broken up, but that even during his own administration as my successor, all the teachers were borne upon the pay rolls of the Bureau; and those around the War Department, the Executive Mansion, or elsewhere, who desire to have the truth of this statement confirmed, may visit Gen. HOWARD'S office and there find duplicate pay and receipt rolls for the month of September.

The Commissioners inform you that as much money has expended in Louisiana as in any three States of the South. Why were they not honest enough to have also informed you that as much had been done for the freedmen of that State as was done for them in the three adjoining States, and perhaps as much as had been done for them in any other three States of the South? Why did they not inform you that for nearly three years there had been maintained in Louisiana a school establishment which, of itself, cost from $15,000 to $20,000 per month? Why did they not report that the Bureau in Louisiana had to maintain four home colonies or poor-houses for old, crippled and helpless freedmen, and that the support of these establishments had to come from the funds of the Bureau, except the rations, and even these at one time had to be purchased for cash? In like manner, all our medical stores for thousands of wounded or sick freedmen had, for a time, to be purchased. We could not have Surgeons detailed from the military service, and had for a long time to employ them, and pay their salaries out of the funds in our hands. Horses, mules, hoes, plows, spades, shovels, seeds, clothing and everything else needed by the Bureau for its proper conduct had to be secured by the payment of cash, whereas in other States nearly all these articles were drawn from the Government. What could have been the object of the Commissioners in withholding these facts? Certainly, Gen. FULLERTON was as familiar with them as I was. Why did they not have the manliness to say that I had, by necessity, to expend the funds of the Bureau differently from those in the hands of other Commissioners in other States? Louisiana has been in part occupied by our army since 1862, and almost from the date of occupation the Bureau had to spend money in the care of the Freedmen. There were forty thousand colored people in New-Orleans alone. See what a source of expense these were—not all, of course, but a great proportion of them.

They withheld one aspect of the case and gave only that which helped their object. Was this fair? Was it honorable? Another feature in connection with Louisiana was omitted by the Commissioners. Gen. FULLERTON knew, if Gen. STEEDMAN did not, that from the surrender of the rebel forces till the middle of the following Summer, I had the entire control of the freedmen in the Military Division of the West Mississippi, embracing nearly all the Gulf States. The money needed to carry on the work in all this vast territory had to come out of my Louisiana funds. The amount expended at any one point may not have been great, but in the aggregate it made up a large sum. Gen. FULLERTON knew all the facts in this matter, and could have stated them if he were not determined to conceal them for a purpose. He had for a long time been Gen. HOWARD'S Chief of Staff, and must have seen all my reports to that officer.

That Gen. STEEDMAN, if alone, might have erred, would not be surprising; but that he could have committed these blunders, or published the falsehoods contained in the report, can be accounted for in no other way than that he was misled by his associate who was better informed.

Gen. FULLERTON must have known that he was giving falsehood to the public when he made these statements concerning Louisiana, and the public should know that much of the matter to which Gen. STEEDMAN affixed his signature must, in the nature of the case, have come from the willful falsifier who was with him.

It was not desired that the truth should be told. The public would have had great occasion to rejoice at the good achieved by the Bureau if that good had been faithfully set forth, and so it was withheld.

So far as I am concerned, I am willing that 300,000 freedmen and all the loyal whites of that State in Louisiana shall bear in their hearts the testimony of my services, and I am equally willing that the public shall draw their own estimate of their character.

I would be glad to meet my accusers face to face in a Military Court, or in a Court where there would be a promise of justice. Before such a Court, when the charges against myself and some of my officers had been dispensed with and acted upon, I would prefer the following charges against Gen. FULLERTON, viz.: Having reduced the colored people of New-Orleans to practical Slavery; having broken up the free school establishment of the State, so far as his jurisdiction extended; having disbanded the asylums for the orphans of colored troops who had died in the service of the country, and other orphans of freedmen; having arrested hundreds of colored people and confined them in jail, because they could not produce employment certificates from white men; having imprisoned United States troops who had just been mustered out of the army, for no other reason than because they could not show, by credentials from white inhabitants, that they had employment; having, without proper consideration and care and without due regard for the welfare of the country, restored the vast estates of leading rebels who had pledged their lives and fortunes to destroy the Union, and with having made rebels his confidential advisers during his administration in Louisiana.

In conclusion, allow me to say, in regard to the charges made in the report of the Commissioners against the officers whom I appointed—namely: Capt. MORSE, Provost-Marshal-General; Capt. PEASE, General Superintendent of Education, and Lieut. FOSTER, who was in charge of the Tax Office—that I believe these charges to be unfounded. Capt. MORSE is charged with having made his office a "slave-pen." Gen. FULLERTON'S order to the Police of New-Orleans to arrest all the unemployed freedmen—a slave order—resulted in the filling of the Provost-Marshal's office with these persecuted people. It was never a "slave-pen" till Gen. FULLERTON, with the aid of the Police of New-Orleans, made it so. Gen. FULLERTON'S order on the subject can be found in Gen. HOWARD'S headquarters. The people of Louisiana know, as Gen. FULLERTON does, that my Provost-Marshal-General and myself had all we could do to *empty* the slave-pens, without having engaged in the infamous work of filling them, *as Gen. Fullerton did, to the intense satisfaction of all the rebels in the State*. The idea of "selling freedmen at five dollars each" is, in my judgment, an unblushing falsehood. If the Commissioners have proof to their satisfaction, why is not Capt. MORSE arrested and made to suffer for the crime of man-stealing and man-selling? He is in ADAMS' sugar refinery in Boston, and can be reached without trouble. Capt. PEASE is charged with forging pay-rolls, destroying his records, &c. These charges have already been tried before a military court appointed in New-Orleans by Gen. CANBY, and they were not sustained. Why are they revived by the Commissioners when they know them to have been exploded already? Lieut. FOSTER is charged with having imposed, collected, and embezzled certain taxes, and with having carried off some of his records. When I left the Bureau in New-Orleans I left Lieut. FOSTER with Gen. FULLERTON, together with all the tax books. If this officer behaved as badly as is reported, it is an unfortunate circumstance, in connection with Gen. FULLERTON'S administration. It only demonstrates how loosely he managed his affairs. Lieut. FOSTER behaved well while with me, and I doubt the statement that he became so preverse under the administration of one of his accusers.

Gen. FULLERTON is, in a large degree, the author of the present unhappy condition of Louisiana. On his arrival in that State, he informed me that he had certain instructions from the President that he was very unwilling to carry out, but that he must do so, being a military officer obliged to obey the orders of his superior, and that he must put an end to most of the operations of the Bureau in the State. How faithfully he obeyed the President! How the operations of the Bureau were almost wholly suspended, let the facts tell.

Notwithstanding the assertion of the Commissioners to the contrary, I believe the Freedmen's Bureau to have been always, and to be now, a great blessing to both blacks and whites throughout the South, and to have been always, and now, as a general rule, honestly and faithfully conducted by Major-Gen. HOWARD, its chief, to whom, more than to any one else, the country is indebted for the degree of peace and prosperity already enjoyed (since the war) in the Southern States of the Union.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S TESTIMONY.

In his letter to the Secretary of War, dated Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf, New-Orleans, Oct. 20, 1865, Gen. SHERIDAN said: "Mr. CONWAY has labored with great zeal and faithfulness in the discharge of the troublesome duties of his Bureau."

GEN. HOWARD'S TESTIMONY.

In his letter to me, dated War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, 1865, Gen. HOWARD said: "I take pleasure in giving you my hearty thanks for the eminent and faithful services you rendered the Government while acting as Assistant Commissioner in Louisiana."

GEN. CANBY'S TESTIMONY.

In his letter addressed to Gen. HOWARD, dated Headquarters Department of Louisiana, New-Orleans, Oct. 15, 1865, Gen. CANBY said: "I have thought it proper, in justice to that gentleman (me,) to state the popular outcry against him personally (meaning the outcry of the rebel Press) and against the Bureau under his control is undeserved."

GEN. SHERMAN'S TESTIMONY.

In his letter addressed to me, and dated Headquarters Eastern District of Louisiana, New-Orleans, Oct. 21, 1865, Gen. SHERMAN said: "I feel it my duty to say to you that notwithstanding your duties have been mostly with the higher authorities, and but little with my own headquarters, yet I had sufficient opportunities to see the working of the free system of labor under your charge to be enabled to express my firm belief and conviction in the industrious, conscientious and virtuous course you have all along pursued."

GEN. BANKS' TESTIMONY.

In a paper forwarded to the War Department in the early part of last year, Gen. BANKS said of me: "He is a faithful public servant, and his services are indispensable."

GEN. HURLBUT'S TESTIMONY.

In his letter to the Secretary of War, on the subject of my appointment as Assistant Commissioner, dated Headquarters Department of the Gulf, March 22, 1865, Gen. HURLBUT said: "I know no man better qualified for the work. I have been in close contact with him for six months past and superintended his actions, and I very earnestly recommend him."

MR. LINCOLN'S TESTIMONY.

The late President, who knew me well, said in a letter to me, dated Executive Mansion, Washington, March 1, 1765: "Your statement of the condition of the freedmen, and of your success in their moral and physical elevation, has reached me, and given me great pleasure."

This testimony as to my administration I give as an offset to that taken by the Commissioners, and with this I leave the subject with you and the public.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, THOMAS W. CONWAY,
Late Assistant Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana.

Commencement at Waterville College—Name to be Changed.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 13.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees on Thursday morning, it was moved to erect a new building, to be called Memorial Hall, and $10,000 were appropriated toward the $30,000 necessary for its erection. E. W. HALL, of Washington, D. C., was chosen Professor of Modern Languages, to enter upon his duties at once. It was voted to apply to the next Legislature to change the name of Waterville College to Colby University. A scholarship of $1,000, donated by Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, of Worcester, Mass., was accepted, to be called the "Isaac Davis Scholarship." E. E. CUMMINGS, of Concord, N. H., was elected to fill the vacancy in the Board of Trustees, occasioned by the resignation of A. M. GRANGER, D.D., of Providence, R. I.

The exercises of the graduating class took place on Thursday, and among the distinguished attendants were Gov. CONY, Ex-Gov. COBURN, Gen. CHAMBERLAIN and Senator MORRILL. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon E. F. WEBB, of Waterville, and W. B. EWER, of San Francisco. That of D. D. was conferred on Rev. HOSEA QUIMBY, of Lake Village, N. H.

At the commencement dinner, President CHAMPLIN announced that the efforts to increase the fund of the College had been entirely successful, and that $66,000 had been raised the past year—making the present fund $120,000. He referred also to the generous gifts bestowed upon the college by Mr. COLBY, of Boston. Speeches were made by Gov. CONY, Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Senator MORRILL, and others.

FINANCIAL.

SAMUEL R. HARD,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

CITY OF QUINCY (ILL.) BONDS.

Holders of said bonds can exchange them for new bonds, which the State pays like State bonds.

Address or call on
KIDD, PIERCE & CO.,
No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF TEMPORARY LOAN, (other than those issued for Clearing-house purposes,) that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the various offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon to the time of presentation, between this date and Aug. 26; and that after the latter date INTEREST WILL CEASE ON SUCH CERTIFICATES.
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,)
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE APPLETON GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1866.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ABOVE Company are hereby notified that a meeting for the election of nine Trustees, and to take into consideration the reduction of the capital of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 East 53d-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of September, 1866, at 7½ o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JOHN C. SCHWARTZ, Secretary.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP.
Purchased and for sale by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Several thousand shares for sale by G. E. F. RILEY & CO., No. 65 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Aug 18, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	111¼	111½	June, 7-30	106¼	106½
Coupon, '81	111¾	111⅞	July, 7-30	106¼	106½
5-20 Regist'd, '62	108¼	108½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	114¼	114¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	110¾	110⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	113¾	114¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	108¼	108½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	113¼	113¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	108¼	108½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	112¼	112¾
10-40 Registered	98	98½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	111¼	111¾
10-40 Coupon	102	102¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	109¼	109¾
N.Y. Bounty Loan	104½	105	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	107¾	108¼
Gold	148⅝	149	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	107½	107¾
August, 7-30	106¼	106⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅞	107¼

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
NO. 46 PINE-ST., NEW YORK,
BUYS AND SELLS
FARM MORTGAGE BONDS AND RAILWAY SECURITIES of every description, not sold at the Stock Exchanges.
TELEGRAPH
AND
EXPRESS STOCKS.
ALL TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS ON HAND READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

THE AMERICAN STEAM BOILER AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
DIRECTORS:

W. E. Everett,	G. W. Parsons,
George W. Quintard,	Hugh Allen,
C. H. Delamater,	C. E. Copeland,
N. L. McCready,	Col. Marshall Lefferts,
H. T. Livingston,	Manis Franklin,
R. J. Thorne,	Edward Haight,
Miers Corvell,	E. D. Wood,
Hon. Chauncy Vibbard,	Capt. J. J. Comstock,
Hon. Lucius Robinson,	James Bishop,
J. G. Harrison,	Harrison Loring,
T. F. Rowland,	J. V. Merrick,
J. L. Douglass,	B. H. Baital,
C. W. Copeland,	J. J. Neafie,
James How,	Capt. Richard Peck,
W. H. Wallace,	Hon. Edmond Rice,
Ellwood Walter,	Col. William Crooks.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at the National Bank of the Commonwealth, on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, 1866. Capital Stock, $200,000, in shares of $100 each.
EDWARD HAIGHT,
W. E. EVERETT,
CAPT. J. J. COMSTOCK,
N. L. McCREADY,
C. W. COPELAND,
Commissioners of Subscription.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

LEES & WALLER,
BANKERS,
No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

Drafts at sight and Letters of Credit issued on the Bank of California.

Accounts current opened, Foreign Exchange negotiated, and deposits in coin or currency for specific periods received on terms which will be made known upon application.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco,
CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
ALL PAID UP IN GOLD COIN.
D. O. MILLS, President. W. C. RALSTON, Cashier,
Agents in New-York,
LEES & WALLER,
No. 33 Pine-st.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON FOR SALE.

Transfers of money to California by mail or telegraph: Mining Stocks and other California securities bought and sold on order. Coupons cashed, collections made and all kinds of financial business between New-York, San Francisco and the Upper Coast transacted.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD.
No. 22 William-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
in Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities. Accounts of banks, bankers and others received on favorable terms.
A. G. NORWOOD, of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, Aug. 24, 1866, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1866.

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 6, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It commences at Oil City, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humbolt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC CABLE TELE'PH CO., OF N. Y., No. 36 NEW-ST., AND No. 38 BROAD-ST., Room 29.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO A LIMITED number of Shares to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at this office on TUESDAY, Aug. 20, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., and will be closed on the 27th inst.

The route is from New-York to Bermuda *via* Cape Charles, United States, thence to the Azores, and thence to Lisbon, in Portugal.

Capital Stock $10,000,000
Par value of shares .... $100 each

Terms, 20 per cent. at the time of subscription, 20 per cent in 60 days, and 20 per cent. in 60 days thereafter.

It is estimated that only sixty per cent. of the par value of the stock subscribed will be called for.
W. S. WORL, President.
R. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1866.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—The undersigned Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for the sale to them, for the purposes of the sinking fund, of all or any part of seven of the Second Mortgage Bonds. Such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of this Company on or before the 17th day of August instant, stating the number of bonds offered and the lowest price at which they will be sold.
CHARLES A. RAPALLO,
FRED. A. COE,
JAMES C. BELL,
Trustees.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1866.

$500,000.—THIS COMPANY OFFERS for sale the remaining $500,000 of the $3,000,000 ten year seven per cent. convertible bonds heretofore authorized for the purpose of retiring those issued in 1864, upon the following terms, viz.: Ninety per cent. of the par value in current funds with interest on the cost from May 1, 1866, added.

The bonds are for $500, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, registered or with interest coupons attached, payable in New-York semi-annually in November and May of each year.
O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

$200,000.—NASHVILLE CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—Interest payable half-yearly at the Manhattan Company, New-York. A first-class security. Total liability, $550,000; representing $17,500,000 taxable property, and owning absolutely of its own right over one million. The Commissioners are offering the above loan, and commend the stock to capitalists as a secure and prompt-paying investment. Refer to Manhattan Bank, Thomas Eakin, Esq., Waterhouse, Pearl & Co.
JOHN LILLYETT,
A. J. DUNCAN,
Commissioners.

WANTED—COLES COUNTY AND QUINCY CITY (ILL.) BONDS, for which the highest market price will be given. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.

SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM-HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5, 1866.

In compliance with instructions from H. S. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold to highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at Winston's Building, corner of 14th and Cary sts., in the City of Richmond, Va., the following described
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, viz.:
TWO HUNDRED (or more) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO;
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the Counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.

Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.
TERMS:
Cash, in Government funds.
JOHN S. LOOMIS,
Assistant Special Agent.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON.

TELEGRAPH MATERIAL AT AUCTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Bvt. Lt.-Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse on G-st., near Twentieth-street, Washington, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, commencing at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Material, &c.:

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.
24 Beardsley's Instruments.
12 Augers.
10 Crowbars.
4 Cutting Plyers.
2 Dial Handles.
10 Hammers.
7 Oilers.
3 Pruning Knives.
5 Large Reel Stands.
18 Small Reel Stands.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3½ in.
6 Large Gear.
6 Small Gear.
8 Rings.
72 Notices and Straps.
283 Tumblers for Battery.
240 Porus Cups.
162 (13¾ oz. A.o.d.) Platina Strips.
17¼ oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.
230 pounds Mercury.
1,065 pounds Nitric Acid.
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.
1,400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.
2,300 Insulators, Bracket.
50 Empty Carboys.
95,000 pounds Iron Wire
66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
106 Reels for Wire.
43 Reel Stands, small.
10 Reel Stands, centre.
1 Platform Scale.
199 Insulators block.
1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
23 Tool Boxes.
44 Full Reels.
73 Empty Reels.
67 Reel Stands.
16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Reel Handles.
3 spools Copper Wire, No. 23.
5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30.
7 pounds Gutta Percha, (in sheets).
117 Iron Spikes.
31 Insulated Bending Screws.
29 Rubber Rings.
60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
363 Zincs for Grove Battery.
6 Empty Mercury Flasks, (iron) with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, &c.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.
D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington, D. C.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASSIST. Q. M. U. S. MILITARY R. R., No. 250 G-st.—WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:

Two second-class serviceable locomotive engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.

One tender truck; two small truck cars.

One hundred pairs second-hand car-wheels on axles.

Seventy tons "T" railroad iron (45 pounds to the yard,) nearly new; fifteen stoves, two fifteen-ton hydraulic jacks, ten tons unserviceable railroad iron.

Twenty-five tons wrought and cast scrap iron, second-hand railroad spikes, chairs, rubber loops, broadaxes, mauls, platform and counter scales, lanterns, oars, desks, tables, and a variety of other articles.

Also, nine frame buildings.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military railroad wharf, where the locomotives, railroad iron and car wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the railroad supply store, near the Orange and Alexandria depot.

Will also be sold at Pittsburgh, Pa., at 11 o'clock A.M., on TUESDAY, Aug. 28,

Eleven new box cars, five feet gauge, Pennock & Co., Kennet-square, Chester County, Penn., builders.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.
F. J. CRILBY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "CANONICUS" AT PUBLIC SALE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 11, 1866.

Will be sold at her anchorage, south side of basin, at Baltimore, Md., the above-named United States steamer, on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock, A. M., together with the Boats, Anchors, Stores, Donkey Engine, &c., &c., now on board.

She is a side-wheel steamer of 434 tons; length on deck, 179 feet; breadth of beam 26 feet 10 inches; draft, 6 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 36 inches; stroke of piston 12 feet. In running order and well found in her outfits; now only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on the day of sale. By order of the Quartermaster-General.
G. W. BRADLEY,
Col. and Chief Quartermaster, M. M. D.
ADREON, THOMAS, & CO.
Auctioneers.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 61 Chambers-st., N. Y.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Bonded Warehouse in basement of No. 40 Cortlandt-st., on September 4, at 11 A. M., for nonpayment of taxes under the Internal Revenue Law, the following named articles, the property of the Havana Cigar Manufacturing Company, viz.:
21 presses (double.)
1 case containing wood screws for presses.
42 stands.
2 cases of guage boxes.
10 cases containing about 1,550 pounds stem and stem smoking tobacco.
1 case containing tobacco sundries, tools, &c.
5 large tables.
31 chairs.
1 tub containing tobacco.
1 wooden shovel.
1 case containing 25,800 cigarettes.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Monday,) Aug. 20, at 11 o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River,
234 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
4,670 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo bark *Antonietta*, from Palermo.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GURNER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES,
NO. 80 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

These valuable Wines are gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity, and their unprecedented and unrivaled popularity is not without merit. They have only to be fairly tested to give them the preference over all others. As a purifier of the blood they excel all other Wines, and the numerous certificates which have voluntarily been tendered from the most eminent physicians, as well as gentlemen in every position in life, are proof conclusive that these Wines are useful in all cases for which they are recommended.

The following brands are now offered by us. They comprise all the varieties now grown in the State suitable for sale:

WHITE, or HOCK WINE, of a light straw color, very delicate and fine flavored.

CLARET, a superior wine for table use.

ANGELICA, a rich and naturally sweet wine, much admired by ladies, and valuable in the sick chamber, as it makes fine wheys and jellies. It is a fine dessert wine, and well adapted for Communion purposes.

MUSCATEL, a light-colored, highly aromatic wine. Very similar to the celebrated Tokay.

PORT.—Deep red color, fine flavor, and in many respects similar to the old wines of Lisbon.

GRAPE BRANDY.—The pure distillation of our wines.

WINE BITTERS.—A very agreeable tonic and a sure remedy for the diarrhœa.

This is one of the most valuable combinations of a useful and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and wherever introduced it has proved a welcome addition to the invalid table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard.

Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo; gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomachs are out of order, and whose systems are generally deranged; mothers weaning children, and suffering from general debility; children of sickly nature and sour, dyspeptic constitutions; travelers who have occasion to change their water, and all who live in malarious districts, and are subjected to miasmatic influences, will find it one of the most valuable invigorators that can be taken.

It was used very extensively in 1861 with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have received testifying in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

It has been given to little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs, with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. She began with but a teaspoonful a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Bottle.	Per Doz.
HOCK	$1 00	$9 00
WINE BITTERS	1 25	12 00
CLARET	1 00	9 00
PORT	1 25	12 00
ANGELICA	1 25	12 00
MUSCATEL	1 25	12 00
BRANDY	2 00	20 00

We will send any quantity, from one bottle and upward, to any part of New-York City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn, FREE OF CHARGE.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY AFTERnoon, about 6 o'clock, in Park-row, between the *Times* Office and Beekman-st., a SLEEVE BUTTON with patent fastening. Leave at the subscription desk in *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 161 BROADWAY, July 26, 1866.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	52,500

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER MAIN-ST. AND SOUTH-AV.,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Aug. 15, 1866.

Twenty-second Dividend—On Demand, the Naugatuck Railroad Company will pay a half-yearly Dividend of Five (5) per cent. free of Government tax. The Transfer Book will be reopened on the 18th inst.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August, 1866, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed, and reopened on the 3d day of September next for transfers.

By order of the Executive Committee.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 27, 1866.

TWENTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND:—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday the 31st day of July, instant, and be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 23d day of August next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ALLEGHANY OIL COMPANY, NO. 23 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 14.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 9th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive.
WM. H. REID, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866.

CAPITAL	$200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866	284,754
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866	15,536

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL,
AT ALBANY.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS,"
ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—QUARANTINE HOSPITALS.—The Board of Commissioners, created by the act entitled "An act in relation to quarantine in the port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of the structure, wharves, docks and appurtenances, on West Bank, in the Lower Bay, for use as a hospital, pursuant to said act, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, (Room No. 7.) Such proposals will be received at said office until the 24th day of August next, at 3 P. M., when they will there be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of the contract to be entered into, may be ascertained at said office. The Board reserves the right to reject the bids in the cases specified in said act.
WM. A. COBB, President.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, for the construction of a dam and its appurtenances, for a large Storage Reservoir near Boyd's Corners, in the township of Kent, Putnam County, N. Y.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for a Dam, &c., for Storage Reservoir in Putnam County, for the Croton Aqueduct Department;" and must also have indorsed the name of the bidder and date of his proposal. Plans can be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Engineer in charge, at Boyd's Corners, near Carmel. Specifications can also be obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Dep't.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.:

For regulating, curbing and grading Thirty-fourth-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River.

Blank forms and proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department New-York, Aug. 9, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For laying crosswalk in Third-street, opposite No. 228.

2d. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from southeast corner of Charlton-street to the wharf.

3d. For laying crosswalk from the northeast to the northwest corner of Cortland and Greenwich streets.

4th. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from the northeasterly corner of Charlton-street to the wharf.

5th. For laying crosswalk from the southeast to the southwest corner of Watts and Greenwich streets.

6th. For building sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from present sewer at Eleventh-avenue to a point seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue.

7th. For paving Mulberry-street, from Bleecker to Houston streets, with trap-block.

8th. For paving Thirty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenues, with trap-block.

9th. For paving Twentieth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue, with trap-block.

10th. For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Sixth to Ninth avenues, with stone blocks.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

1st. Both sides of Third-street, between Avenue B and Avenue C.

2d. On the east side of West-street and the south side of Charlton-street, to the extent of half the block on either street, from southeast corner of West and Charlton streets.

3d. On both sides of Greenwich-street to the extent of half the block from Cortlandt-street to Dey-street, and on the north side of Cortlandt-street to the extent of half the block from Greenwich-street to Broadway, and from Greenwich-street to Washington-street.

4th. The east side of West-street and the north side of Charlton-street to the extent of half the block on either street, from northeast corner of West and Charlton streets.

5th. On both sides of Greenwich-street to the extent of half the block from Watts to Desbrosses streets, and on the south side of Watts-street to the extent of half the block east and west of Greenwich-street.

6th. On both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from the Tenth to the Eleventh avenues.

7th. On both sides of Mulberry street, between Bleecker and Houston streets, and to the extent of half the block either way on Bleecker and Houston streets.

8th. On both sides of Thirty-sixth-street, from the Sixth to the Seventh avenues, and to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.

9th. On both sides of Twentieth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue.

10th. On both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from the Sixth to the Ninth avenues, and to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 10, 1866.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For paving Forty-fourth-street from Broadway to Ninth-avenue.

2d. For building a street basin on the southeast corner of Worth and Centre streets.

3d. For building a street basin on the southwest corner of Worth and Centre streets.

4th. For building a street basin on the northwest corner of Worth and Centre streets.

5th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stone, and flagging sidewalks in One Hundredth-street, between Eigth-avenue and Broadway.

6th. For building a sewer on the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to a point one hundred feet north of Sixty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

1st. On both sides Forty-fourth-street, from Broadway to eighty feet west of Ninth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets or avenues.

2d. On the south side of Worth-street, from Centre to Little Water streets.

3d. On the south side of Worth-street from Centre to Elm.

4th. On the north side of Worth-street from Centre to Elm, and on the west side of Centre-street to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet north of Worth-street.

5th. On both sides of One Hundredth-street, from Eighth-avenue to a point seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.

6th. On the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to a point half way between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, and on both sides of Madison-avenue, from a point half way between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets to a point half way between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, and on the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, from a point half way between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets to Seventieth-street, and also all the lots between Fourth and Fifth avenues, on both sides of the intersecting streets from Sixtieth to Sixty-ninth streets, inclusive.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, August 18th, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—THIRD COLLECTION DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK, Collector's Office No. 14 Court-st., Brooklyn.—The annual taxes for 1866, upon incomes, carriages, pianos, watches, yachts, licenses, &c., are due and payable from the 15th to the 31st day of August, 1866. The bills are ready for delivery. Office hours from 8½ A. M. to 5 P. M.
HENRY C. BOWEN, Collector.
Checks received. No State or City Bank bills, other than National Banks, received in payment of taxes.
BROOKLYN, Aug. 15, 1866.

FOR SALE.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 86 Broadway, New-York.

Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.

References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATED ON NORTHEAST CORNER OF CHATHAM AND PEARL STS.—The undersigned offer at private sale, by order of heirs, to close an estate, the valuable property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, Nos. 466, 468 and 470 Pearl, and No. 6 Baxter sts. One of the most desirable business properties now offered.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT RICEVILLE, N. J., A DESIRAble county seat; house containing 8 rooms; also house with 6 rooms, in good order, 7¼ acres of land, with good fruit and shade. Inquire at Washington Market, opposite No. 140 West-st., of A. J. WILLIAMS, or W. B. PATTERSON, on the premises, near Mount's Dock, Shrewsbury River.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—IMMEdiate possession—the handsome three-story attic and basement brick house, high stoop, with brown-stone portico, No. 62 7th-st., near 2d-av.; lot 25x100; court-yard in front; late residence of Mrs. C. Donaldson, deceased. Apply to WM. E. LEWIS, No. 11 Wall-st., or to H. F. M. SLIPPER, No. 231 Pearl-st., Executors.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT BURLINGTON, N. J., A COUNtry seat of 32 acres, on the river bank, full of best bearing fruit, with immediate possession; price $8,000. Also, several desirable fruit farms of 7 to 50 acres, at $2,500 and upward. Particulars by addressing E. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—A three-story brick house and lot, situate on East 45th-st., near 2d-av. Immediate possession. Price $10,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF PRIVATE houses, with or without possession, in good locations. Also, two four-story houses on 60th-st., near the Central Park, between 4th and Lexington avs., south side. Must be sold cheap. Apply to J. J. FETTRETCH, 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 45 and 47 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

A NEW AND DECIDEDLY GENTEEL brown-stone house, delightfully located near the new Park in Brooklyn. This property presents a safe investment and a pleasant and healthy home; price, $16,000; terms favorable. H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

5 ACRES OF GOOD GARDEN LAND, 40 miles on L. I., price $100; also 10 acres at $190; also 25 acres at $425; also 50 acres at $800; excellent soil for farming, market gardening, &c.; near the depot. Apply to E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, 8 TO 16 LOTS, WITH dock privileges, but not more than 1,000 feet from the river, in New-York, not above 14th-st., Jersey City or Brooklyn, for manufacturing purposes. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HANDSOMELY furnished house on Lee-av., between Ross and Rodney sts., 19th Ward, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire of W. C. DEWEY, corner Essex and Division sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., (FIFTY trains to New-York daily,) a large factory, splendidly located; has steam-engine, &c. Apply to
CABOT & NAPIER, No. 4 Dey-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ANY person having a farm near ocean to exchange for salable mining stocks and cash, may address OPHIR, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 4 EAST FORTY-second-st., between 5th and Madison avs., $35,000; payments easy; immediate possession. Inquire on premises, or to THOMAS NEWTON, No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR Madison-square; first-class, four-story, brown stone, full front, and elegantly furnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4th-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots, and country property. Mailed free if desired.

TO LET.

TO RENT.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with garden, land and stables, &c., at Tenafly, (formerly North Englewood,) on Northern Railroad, New-Jersey. House is 24x58 feet, with 10 rooms. Apply on the premises to
ROBERT DODGE.

FORDHAM.—TO RENT OR LEASE, FIRST-class residence on Fordham Heights, three acres of land, with abundance of fruit, hot and cold water in the house; would rent the furniture. Apply to BENTON & WILLIS, No. 84 Leonard-st., or on H. CAPEN, on the premises.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—THE first story and basement of No. 581 Broadway. For particulars, apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, 37 Pine-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

TO FUR OR SEWING-MACHINE DEALERS.—The capital store, No. 629 Broadway, is to let.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL FAMILY REQUIRE BY THE 1st of September an unfurnished house, containing not less than eight rooms, for permanent occupancy. Preference would be given to a place in the country, on the line of one of the New-Jersey Railroads, not more than an hour's ride from the city, where trains run to a late hour of the night, having a half acre or an acre of ground and a small barn. Rent must not exceed $500. Address PERMANENT TENANT, Box 121 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN A good location by a small, careful family; best of references. Apply to G. H. BENEDICT, No. 31 Pine-st., basement.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—A PLEASANT HOME FOR THE Winter, with a private family, on Palisade-av., South Bergen, N. J.; arrangements can now be made for a gentleman and wife for first-class accomodation. For further particulars, call on O. H. CROSBY, No. 29 William-st.

A PLEASANT HOME.—PARTIES WISHING to make arrangements for board and rooms for Fall and Winter, may be very agreeably accommodated in the modern house No. 11 Ashland-place, Perry-st., near Greenwich-av. Table first-class. References.

A PLEASANT RETREAT.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with hygienic board and immunity from cholera, can be secured at the Turkish Bath Establishment, No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y. Three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY preferred, by a gentleman, wife and daughter, (adult,) from the 1st of October next. A person living in a desirable neighborhood can make a favorable and permanent arrangement for the Winter; would furnish their own rooms if desired; references given and required. Address, stating terms and location, W., Box No. 4,673 New-York Post-office.

SITTING-ROOMS AND BED-ROOMS, nicely furnished, to let to gentlemen only, at No. 149 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO PLACE. This delightful Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, a short distance from railroad station at Jumping Point, and two miles from Port Washington Landing; the steamer *Nelly White* leaves foot of Barclay-st., and the *Sea Bird* leaves foot of Chambers-st., at hours to suit the tide, and the steamer *Wm. Cook* leaves foot of Barclay-st. Address SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington Monmouth County, N. J.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN THE mountains, three miles from Tarrytown, will receive a few boarders; home comforts, perfect health, liberal table, modern improvements; horses and carriages, 40 acres of park land. Apply between 12 and 3 of B. BARNARD, No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., or of CHAS. DE REVEVERE, News Agent, Tarrytown.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—CONVENient for daily access to the City, by a gentleman and wife, with infant of six months. A family where there will be no other boarders preferred. Terms expected to be about $90 for six weeks. Address, with particulars, V. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office, New-York.

HUDSON CITY, N. J.—FURNISHED BEDrooms to let to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays if desired; City Hall-place, third door north of Newark-av.; location very healthy and convenient to cars and ferries.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—PLEASANT rooms with board can be had in a fine location, near depot; bath in house, and modern improvements; stabling if required. Address for a week, B., Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

TWO CHILDREN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board in the healthy Village of Hackensack, N. J., close to a select school. For particulars, address W. WILLIAMS, State-st., Hackensack, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW DESIRABLE rooms to let at Linden Park, Cornwall, on the Hudson. Address C. H. RING.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BATH HOTEL, AT BATH, L. I., WILL be kept open during the Autumn for the accommodation of boarders and transient guests; a few family rooms are now vacant; accessible by Greenwood, Bath and Coney Island Railroads every half hour.
GEO. SHIELDS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of STEAD & STONE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
CHAS. M. STEAD. L. B. STONE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership under the style of STEAD, STONE & CO., for the transaction of a general banking and stock brokerage business, at No. 52 Exchange-place.
CHAS. M. STEAD,
L. B. STONE,
S. B. COOKE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general stock and bond brokerage business, under the name and firm of COLE & RUTTER.
ALBERT COLE,
JNO. P. RUTTER, JR.
No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

CHINA, June 1, 1866.

WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH of our house at Yokohama, Japan.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

THE INTEREST OF JOHN. W. MOORE in our firm ceases from this date.
J. A. DURKEE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1866.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, Seventh over Park Bank.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS OPERATOR AND seamstress on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, or as maid to an elderly lady and seamstress; advertiser understands all kinds of family sewing; has a first-class City reference; is a Protestant. Address C., for two days, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended Protestant and other cooks, chambermaids, nurses, laundresses, waitresses, houseworkers; also coachmen, waiters, porters, farmers, gardeners, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable woman, who understands boneing, larding, &c.; has unexceptionable City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av. No objection to country.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant girls in the country; one as cook, the other as laundress; understand their business thoroughly; have good recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN and groom; willing to make himself generally useful; thoroughly understands his business; country or City; best of reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener by a man who understands his business perfectly in either capacity; four years' reference from last employer; will work for moderate wages. Call on or address JAMES, No. 208 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARdener's situation by a sober, honest man; has good reference from his last employer. Can be seen at, or address a note to J. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; has eight years' experience in the business; is willing to make himself useful any way; good City or country reference from his last employer. Direct to T. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR plain gardener; understands all kinds of work about a gentleman's place; has wife and one child; can be well recommended by his former employer. Address W. R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American coachman and groom; is out of employment and wants work; understands his business, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address ALFRED, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH gardener; understands his business, and will be found a valuable servant; a permanent situation more than big wages wanted. Call or address SCOTCHMAN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, FOR MERRILL'S WASHING COMPOUND. The fastest selling and best paying article ever sold by agents. A capital of but $3 to $10 required. Energetic young men and women will find this a good opportunity for business. Large profits, no competition, and no risk. For further particulars call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers. Address R. WAYWELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago, Ill.

FIRST-CLASS WIDE-AWAKE AGENTS, both local and traveling, can make from $2 to $10 per day, by applying immediately in person or by letter (inclosing stamp) to A. G. DAVIS, No. 165 William-st., New-York.

General Agent for Eastern and Middle States of the $161,004.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MECHANIC AND machinist; a man of first-class ability, thoroughly competent to take the foremanship of a metallic ammunition manufactory establishment. Apply personally (after 7 P. M.) or by letter to J. P., No. 39 Hammond-st., New-York.

WANTED—A CLOAK AND MANTILLA FOREman, to take full management of a work-room; must design, cut and fit, and be competent to turn out first-class work. None others need apply.
W. B. McKENZIE, No. 763 Broadway.

SALESMEN WANTED.—TWO EXPERIenced salesmen wanted to sell woolens, at No. 51 Walker-st.; none but those having an established trade need apply. Trade preferred from this State and the West.
HULL, HOLMES, INGERSOLL & CO.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 198 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

WANTED—A MAN OR WOMAN WHO UNDERstands glove-making, to assist in starting the manufacture of woolen gloves. Address B. H., Norwalk, Conn.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE, INdustrious young man accustomed to warehouse work, pressing sheets, counting paper, &c. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, *Tribune* Buildings.

WANTED—A GOOD BREAD BAKER: MUST be sober and steady; a single man preferred. Apply at the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, with reference.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, SCOTCH or German preferred, to take care of children, in Orange, N. J. Apply on Tuesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at bookstore No. 116 Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS.

TABLE DAMASK. MATTRESSES.
NAPKINS, colored and white DOYLIES.
BLANKETS.
White and colored BLANKETS and COMFORTABLES.
QUILTS.
White and colored Manchester, Marseilles and Alhambra Quilts.
MATTRESSES.
HAIR, HUSK, SEA-GRASS, MOSS and every kind of Spring Mattresses.
IRON FURNITURE.
Bedsteads, Cribs, Cradles, Hat-stands, Umbrella Stands, Store and Piano Stools, Settees, Vases, Marble-top Saloon Tables, Wash-stands and Garden Chairs.
GOVERNMENT GOODS,
such as Spreads, Blankets, Sheets, Pillow-cases, Bedsacks, Hair Pillows, Mattresses, and
20,000 U. S. HOSPITAL IRON BEDSTEADS.
All of which are offered at very low prices, and to which the attention of
HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
is respectfully called. Each article warranted as represented.
WM. GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st.,
Directly opposite Earle's Hotel.

NO DULL TRADE! NO BIG PROFITS!
BUT CROWDS OF CUSTOMERS,
AND LOTS OF CHEAP GOODS.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS THIS WEEK.
EVERY THING SOLD AS ADVERTISED.
AUCTION LOT CANTON FLANNELS, 25c.
AUCTION WOOLEN FLANNELS, 31c.
FINE BLACK ALPACAS, 37½c., worth 50c.
BEST DeLAINES, 25c.
HANDSOME DARK DRESS GOODS, 25c.
4-4 WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, 35c.
FINE SHIRTING MUSLINS, 16c. 18c., and 20c.
YARD-WIDE SHIRTING, 25c.
AUCTION BALMORALS, $2 50, worth $4.
4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 35c. Also, a large lot of
FALL DRESS GOODS AT THE LOW PRICE
of 12½c. a yard—12½c.—12½c.
The above are auction goods, and are very much below the regular price. On muslins you can save 6c. a yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
AT
GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
"Now is the best time to buy."

ALL WOOL BLANKETS .... only $3 75 per pair
FINE QUALITY BLANKETS .... only 5 00 per pair
SUPER QUALITY BLANKETS .... only 5 50 per pair
EXTRA SUPER QUALITY BLANKETS only 7 50 per pair.

All the above are upward of fifty per cent. lower than last year's prices.

ALSO,
WHITE ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, at 32, 35 and 37½c. per yard.
FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS, all wool, at 37½, 40, 44 and 50c.
ALSO,
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all qualities and widths, at the lowest market prices; Linen Sheetings, fine quality, at $1 25 per yard; also, a large stock of Towels, Damasks, &c., &c.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; now improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

TRUNKS, BAGS, VALISES, &C.,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
And a large assortment of French Morocco Bags, Dressing-cases, &c., just received from Paris.
Wholesale and retail.
JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer,
No. 86 Broadway, corner Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway.

HOOPER'S ART WAREROOMS.
Looking-glasses, picture frames, oil paintings and engravings at reduced prices. No. 122 Nassau-st.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.
DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY CLERK, 300 Mulberry-st., for the following articles, viz.: Trunks and contents, carpet-bag and contents, cement, boats, oars, dress, skirt, dozen shirts, set harness, canvas, cotton table linen, sheets, men's and women's clothing, towels, &c.

FOR SALE, IN STORE, FROM RECENT importations, tobacco pipes, various styles, Irish premium earthenware, printed and granite; door-mats, wool and inserted bordered, for sale at
G. & J. KNOX & CO.'S, No. 131 Pearl-st.

FOR YACHTS, FISHING PARTIES, PICNICS, &c., Eddy's Kerosene stoves do all cooking in the most perfect manner. MOORE & NICHOLS, manufacturers, No. 40 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80

Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE	LAMARIE	SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Oct. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following steamers:

TAMPICO	about	1st September
FLORIDA	about	1st October

Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.

Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

DENMARK	Thompson	SATURDAY, Aug. 25
THE QUEEN	Grogan	SATURDAY, Sept. 1
PENNSYLVANIA	Lewis	SATURDAY, Sept. 8

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,

Carrying the United States mails for the European Continent.

NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP, CALLING OFF HAVRE TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

The Company's fine steamships will leave this port as follows:

ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons,	THURSDAY, Aug. 23
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons,	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons,	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons,	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons,	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5

Rates of passage to Antwerp, Havre, Rotterdam or Amsterdam: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $55; steerage, $35; payable in gold or its equivalent.

For passengers and goods destined for Holland, France, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland, no better opportunity can be offered.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM SALEM & CO., General Agents, No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and 6 Old-slip, N. Y.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TRIPOLI	Aug. 22
ALEPPO	Sept. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown	$36 Currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply to No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power....16th August
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power..30th August
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons.6th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency. Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 19.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Sept. 29.

The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

The accommodations on board this steamer are unsurpassed.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 22
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 25
CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 29
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	Sept. 1
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 5

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin*	$90	Steerage†	$35
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	40
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	50

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers, First Cabin $100; Steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

*Payable in gold.
†Payable in currency.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.

The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE.

BRITANNIA	SATURDAY, Aug. 25.
IOWA	SATURDAY, Sept. 1.
HIBERNIA	SATURDAY, Sept. 8.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.

For further information apply at the company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

Sail WEDNESDAYS, from Pier No. 4 North River.

The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships

COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, Aug. 29.
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, Sept. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, Sept. 12.

For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

Exhibitors at the Brazil Exhibition, to be held at Rio Janeiro in October, will find freight charges reasonable by this conveyance.

For further information, freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.

From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.

From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.

From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.

Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or CHAS. W. WEST, Agent, No. 28 William-st., New-York.

WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL. VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUGUST 1.—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

AUGUST 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

AUGUST 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. WATKINS.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA, ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On MONDAY, Aug. 20, at noon, From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class,	Second-class,	Third-class,
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

Measurement Goods,	Weight Goods,
$1 35@$1 50 per cubic foot.	2½@3 cents per pound.

Payable in San Francisco.

All the freight taken is "FAST" freight.

Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,) Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, BY THE EMPIRE LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS TO SAVANNAH.

EVERY SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.

New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.

Passage tickets issued through to

Augusta	$27 00	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31 00	Atlanta	34 00
Columbus	35 00	Mobile	51 95
Albany	35 00	New-Orleans	55 00
Eufaula	35 00		

Every charge included except meals on the railroads.

Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

Bills of lading given for through freight.

ALABAMA sails SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M.

SAN SALVADOR sails SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M.

Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.

For Freight or Passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,

HERMAN LIVINGSTON....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES....Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	$35	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.

Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE' MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The steamer FLAMBEAU, will leave THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points,

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 60	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans $55,

which includes all charges except meals on railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular United States Mail line of first-class steamships. The A 1 steamship GRANADA, IRA BURSLEY, master, is now receiving freight, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River.

Elegant accommodations for passengers.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

This line will resume their weekly trips by dispatching the steamship FUNG SHUEY on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cor. Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT

Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. G. M. WALKER, will be dispatched for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, Office, Pier No. 46, North River.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION SEASON OF 1866.

TO TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS.

Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, from New-York, via Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, River St. Lawrence, (passing Thousand Islands and Rapids of St. Lawrence by daylight,) to Montreal, Quebec, River Saguenay, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake Memphremagog, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, Newport, and return to New-York.

For particulars of routes, rates of fare, tickets and all information, apply at the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad and Royal Mail Line of steamers, No. 175 Broadway, New-York. E. P. BEACH, General Agent.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY, leaves daily, from Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10½ A. M.; 12½, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M. Sunday arrangement at 8½, 10, 11½ A. M.; 1, 2½, 4, 6, 7½ P. M.

To charter for excursions, steamer HUGUENOT; also, to let for Sunday schools and picnics, Pomona Grove.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WITH LONG experience in the produce commission (Western and Southern) business in this City, and small capital, desires a connection with a party with liberal means. Principals only address E. M., Post-office Box No. 2,370.

FOR SALE—A STEAM KINDLING-WOOD yard, with horses and wagons, and 160 cords of wood. A long lease, cheap rent, and paid up to Nov. 1. Apply on the premises, Nos. 440 and 442 11th-av., corner 36th-st.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.—BENEDICT BROS. are agents for the sale of these watches, No. 171 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st. Fine watches, jewelry and silverware.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.

The new and commodious steamer, WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT. GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE. FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.

The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents. Freight—light bbls, 12½ cents; tight bbls, 20 cents. The new and splendid steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Saturday,	18,	10	A. M.	Sunday,	19,	2	P. M.
Sunday,	19,	8	A. M.	Monday,	20,	2	P. M.
Monday,	20,	10	A. M.	Tuesday,	21,	3	P. M.
Tuesday,	21,	11	A. M.	Wednesday,	22,	3	P. M.
Wednesday,	22,	11½	A. M.	Thursday,	23,	4	P. M.
Thursday,	23,	12½	A. M.				

Ample accommodations for horses and carriages.

Cards in New-York *Daily Times*, at No. 153 West st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 534 Hudson-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 10 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 1½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 19, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 19, 1½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 10 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, 22, 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 22, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 23, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 23, 6 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 24, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 24, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 25, 8½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 25, 7 A. M.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENport and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip. N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves Pier No. 26 East River at 3:45 and 37th-st. (East River) at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:20 A. M. No freight received and delivered at 37th-st. No freight taken on Saturdays, nor on any other day after 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M. Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Returns at 1½ P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE STEAMboat NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. 9½, 12½, and 3½; Dey-st., 9¾, 12¾, and 3¾; Morris-st., (Pier No. 4,) 10, 1, and 4.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK, L. I.—Steamer PIONEER, from Pier No. 43 (foot of Rutgers-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 121 Washington-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—SETH B. HUNT, PHILIP TILLINGHAST and ROBERT W. ABORN, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH L. SANGER, ELLIS MORRIS and ELLIS MORRIS, Junior, defendants. Summons for relief. To the defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and of which a copy is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at my office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 4, 1866.

CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Aug. 4, 1866. CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp 50 cents, canceled.]

law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening and extending of Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY DURABILITY AND ECONOMY with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE—ONE OF POTTER'S CELEBRATED 12-horse power portable steam engines, new and complete, at the Bell Store, No. 38 Dey-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works Paterson, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES' English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV., WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON, Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20. All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL. The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination. For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. WATERBURY, CONN. The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home. Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J., Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations. Term opens Sept. 18. C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE. Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MISS HAVENS, NO. 250 MADISON-AV., will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING, At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL. GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Fall term of this school will reopen Sept. 10. For references, terms, &c., please address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE Will reopen Sept. 1, 1866. For circulars address BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY. The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MME. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20. Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 1st of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers. Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE at Fort Washington reopens Sept. 10. All the pupils speak French, English, Spanish, and many German. Circulars—Broadway, No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall Term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR miles from Peekskill, N. Y., opens Sept. 4. Associate Principals, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., and Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Oxford, England. For circulars, address C. D. MORRIS, Peekskill, N. Y.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for 15 pupils; location healthy and beautiful. Terms moderate. Opens Sept. 3. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—MRS. C. W. HORTON having removed to Tarrytown, will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 19. For admission or circulars address as above.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MADAME DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 17. Number of boarders limited to six.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, reopens Sept. 4. For Circular address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for both sexes; $200 a year. For circulars, references, &c., address Rev. W. PECK.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. H. L. PORTER'S BOARDING AND Day School, at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. Term begins Sept. 5.

AMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Mrs. H. C. HATHAWAY, Principal; year commences Sept. 13. For catalogues or rooms address G. W. CENTER.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS WILL REOPEN his school for boys Sept. 10, at the Howard Rooms, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. will reopen Sept. 3. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st.—Will reopen Sept. 20.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A BOARDing School for Boys. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Principal, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies, on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av., for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars, &c. address the Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

MISSES GALES' MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, No. 115 East 39th-st., near Lexington-av., will reopen Sept. 10. The number of boarding pupils limited to eight, thus insuring the comforts, discipline and culture of home, with every educational advantage. Girls only received of the age of 12 years or under.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY. The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17. For board or tuition apply at No. 88 Montague-st. Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY. A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn. For circular address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS, NOS. 173 AND 175 WEST 39TH-ST. English, French, German and Hebrew Day and Boarding School for young ladies. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 4.

ELOCUTION. MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y. REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, PRINCIPAL. TERM BEGINS SEPT. 25.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, No. 70 MADISON-AVENUE, Will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MLLES. AUBERT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 238 EAST 13TH-ST., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART. Studies will be resumed at the Academy of Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 102 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BUSINESS College of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD, No. 937 Broadway, is open daily from 9 to 3 for the instruction of young men in all branches of a business education. As the rates of tuition will be increased on the 1st of September, now is the favorable time to enter. Call or send for circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Penn., a home school for good boys; references, Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., and Smith, Randolph & Co. For catalogues address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 BROADWAY.—Pupils who enter this week secure private desks without extra charge. They will receive private instruction, and become quick at figures, rapid business writers, and practical book-keepers.

MISS MACKIE'S SEMINARY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address Miss E. J. MACKIE, Astoria, L. I., until Sept. 5.

MRS. JOHN LORD WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reopen Sept. 21. For circulars apply to Mrs. LORD, Stamford, Conn.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A Classical and Commercial School for boys of all ages. Fall term opens Sept. 5. Address C. B. WARRING, A. M. Principal and Proprietor.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

NO. 177 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School on the 12th September.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ESSEX, Conn.; Fall Term commences September 5. Address M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal, for Catalogues.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12: Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYtown, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Stamford, Conn., reopens Sept. 13.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

TEACHERS.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN. "THE SERAPEIUM," No. 896 Broadway, C. WHARTON CLIFTON, A. B., Director.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "Amer. School Institute's" *Application Form.* Autumn demand is good; early application desirable. Wanted, specially, teachers for classics, military tactics and French. Principals and school officers who need reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 430 Broome-st.

A CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL teacher of experience and success, and highly recommended by City patrons and others, would assist, take an interest in a school, or prepare a few boys for business or college. Address GRADUATE, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING English, French and music desires a situation in school or family; good references. Box No. 107 Auburn, N. Y.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.

Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving the relatives of deceased soldiers $100 more bounty.

I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties. The $100 and $50 bounty to soldiers cannot be applied for until the Secretary of War issues the proper forms and instructions—which will be about the 1st of September.

Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 25 cents, or 10 cents each. CHAS. NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1866.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A., Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Brevet Maj. Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical service of the army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES, Surgeon-General, United States Army.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.—All two and three years' soldiers, and those discharged for wounds, also the heirs of deceased, can receive $50 and $100. Increased pensions for widows having minor children. Applications are being filed by us. Copy of the law furnished. All information gratis. L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors and United States Claim Agents, No. 1 Park-place, removed from No. 2.

AT SHELDON'S OLD OFFICE, NO. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, additional bounties to discharged soldiers, widows, &c., and all other Government claims collected as usual. Three months extra pay for officers.

ATTENTION!—THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT Regiments of N. Y. V. are now entitled to bounty; also widows of 3 and 9 months' volunteers. Call at Sheldon's Bounty Agency, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

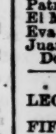
STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOLEST PLACE OF ENJOYMENT IN THE CITY.
THE OLD MUSEUM EXCELLED IN ATTRACTION
by the new and
PRESENT TEMPLE OF AMUSEMENT.
THE LATEST ACCESSION OF CURIOSITIES,
PURCHASED AT AN ENORMOUS EXPENSE,
is the entire
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING,
THE GREAT LION-SLAYER,
consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS and OTHER AFRICAN ANIMALS,
NUMBERING OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS,
slain by this intrepid Hunter during
FIFTEEN YEARS' HUNTING IN AFRICA,
and made historic by his reckless daring.



A NEW AND SPACIOUS SALOON
has been added in which to exhibit these
GREAT CURIOSITIES, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
To perpetuate the memory of heroes,
MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY,
containing bronze portraits of all the celebrated Union Generals, has been opened.
IN THE MAGNIFICENT LECTURE-ROOM,
ANOTHER CHANGE! ANOTHER CHANGE!!
ANOTHER WEEK OF NOVELTY!!
VARIETY! VARIETY!! VARIETY!!!
TWO NEW PANTOMIMES.
MR. G. L. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX,
THE GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY IN
NEW CHARACTERS, NEW CHARACTERS,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 8,
The great Comic Pantomime entitled,
THE GOLDEN AXE.
WONDERFUL TRICKS, MYSTERIOUS TRANSFORMATIONS, AND GORGEOUS SCENIC EFFECTS,
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
To conclude with the Ballet-Pantomime of the
FRISKY COBBLER.
FULL OF MIRTH AND MERRIMENT.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
three years old, weighs 126 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS.
Just arrived, the greatest assortment of
MONSTER SNAKES EVER SEEN IN AMERICA.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures. Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 100,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY and EVERY NIGHT during the week. Engagement of the celebrated NICOLO. Protean Combination. The most wonderful Gymnastic Troupe in the world, assisted by a corps of Dancers, Vocalists and Comedians.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS
of the
HANLON BROTHERS,
THOMAS, EDWARD and FREDERICK,
including their versatile Star Company of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Dancers, Pantomimists, Vocalists, &c.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEES
on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ,

NOS. 31 AND 33 EAST 4TH-ST.
The second annual
SUMMER-NIGHT FESTIVAL
takes place at
PAUL FALK'S BELVIDERE PARK,
110th-st. and 8th-av.,
ON THURSDAY, AUG. 23, 1866,
Commencing at 7 o'clock P. M.

Tickets $2 for one gentleman and ladies. Can only be had of members by way of introduction. The collector is prepared to supply members with tickets every evening at the Liederkranz Hall.

By order of the Committee.
H. O. F. KOCH, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

I. O. OF O. F.

The R. W. Grand Lodge of the State of New-York will commence its annual TO-MOROW (Tuesday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Grand and Centre sts.

By order.
D. W. C. LANGDON, G. Sec.

THE TURF.

HOBOKEN COURSE.

A match race for $200 will come off on TUESDAY, Aug. 21, at 3 o'clock, half mile heats, between SKYLARK and SECAUCUS.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being surgar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

PILES. PILES. PILES.

Dr. HOOGLAND will send his celebrated Pile Remedy to any address on receipt of $1. It has cured thousands permanently. Box No. 24 Station A. New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this City, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Mme. RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means but their health.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'er, 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWELL, No. 126 NINTH-ST. a few doors west of Broadway, cures delicate cases of either sex in 48 hours.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager	Mr. WM. STUART.
Stage Manager	Mr. J. G. HANLEY.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT
of the great Comedian,
JOHN BROUGHAM.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 20,
SEVENTH NIGHT
of
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
MOST SUCCESSFUL
MOST SUCCESSFUL
NEW DRAMA,
NEW DRAMA,
entitled
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
presented with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS.
JOHN BROUGHAM
as CAPTAIN RODERICK O'DONNELL.
A SPLENDID CAST.

Julio Alberoni, Cardinal Minister of Spain	T. E. Morris.
The Abbe Le Renard	C. Walcot, Jr.
Don Manuela de Zuniga	J. Duell.
Sir Reginald Blount, British Envoy at Paris	J. C. Dunn.
La Roche, Valet to the Cardinal	H. B. Phillips.
Zadock, the Leopard, a Gitano	W. S. Andrews.
Patrick O'Connor	H. W. Wall.
El Mortaro	J. G. Burnett.
Eva de Zuniga	Miss E. Johnson.
Juanita	Miss Mary Carr.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER	Director.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 20, 1866.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE MEMORABLE REPRESENTATION,
AND THE ENTIRE THEATRE THRONGED NIGHTLY
By large and fashionable audiences.
THE ENCHANTING FAIRY SPECTACLE,
THE ELABORATE AND GLITTERING PAGEANT,
THE HIGHLY ROMANTIC LEGEND.
Redolent throughout with Enchanting Music, Bewitching Dances and Artistic Dramatic Representation—New and Magnificent Scenery—Brilliant with Decorative Skill—Artistic in Penciling—Gorgeous in Coloring—Beautiful in Design and Composition—The Acme of Scenic Art—Illustrating
THE MAGNIFICENT PICTURESQUE ROMANCE,
THE BEAUTIFUL ICE WITCH,
The subject of the most flattering comment AMONG OUR FIRST SOCIETY.
THE FAIRY LEGEND AND GLITTERING SPECTACLE,
THE ICE WITCH,
THE ICE WITCH,
With all its prominent star attributes.
THE PIQUANT YOUNG ARTISTS, THE WEBB SISTERS,
THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS,
MISS THERESA WOOD, THE OPERA DANSEUSE,
THOMAS BAKER'S CHARMING MUSIC,
THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
THE GREAT CAST,
all comprised in the beautiful Ice Witch.
THE WEBB SISTERS
also appearing previous to the spectacle in a
DELIGHTFUL PROTEAN PIECE,
with character personations, songs and dances.

WALLACK'S.

ELEVENTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
THE POPULAR YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
AND FOURTH WEEK OF THE
IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA OF
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.

SHAMUS O'BRIEN	Mr. DAN BRYANT

with the great patriotic song entitled the
GREEN ABOVE THE RED.

Sir Perry Downs, an English Tourist, Mr. A. H. Davenport. Other characters by Messrs. C. Fisher, Geo. Holland, B. T. Ringgold, T. J. Hind, Williamson, Browne, Leonard, Miss Rosa Cooke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith, &c., &c.

In the course of the piece the great
RUCTION JIG,
by the characters, pronounced a great success.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN EVERY NIGHT.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.

HENRY DRAPER	Director.

This elegant Opera House will be reopened for the Autumn season of American and Italian Opera on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, and will be produced Rossini's masterwork,

"IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA,"

by the following distinguished Italian artists:

Signora LEONILDA BOSCHETTI	Prima Donna
Signor GIUSEPPE TAMARA	Tenore
Signor CARLO ORLANDINI	Baritone
Signor NICOLO BARILI	Basso

Prices of admission—Balcony boxes, $1 50; parquette, $1; dress circle, 75 cents; gallery, 30 cents; proscenium boxes, $6 and $10.

Box office open at Theatre and at Beer & Schirmer's on and after Tuesday, 21st.

No extra charge for reserved seats.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor	Mr. J. W. LINGARD.

MONDAY EVENING AND DURING THE WEEK,
First time in this theatre of the magnificent drama of
THE THREE RED MEN;
OR, THE BROTHERS OF BLUTHAUPT.
The cast embraces the names of Mr. W. H. Whalley, Mr. Belford Ryan, Mr. G. W. Thompson, Miss Violet Campbell, Miss Sarah Steele,
AND THE WHOLE COMPANY.
With the drama of
ALICE MAY.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AUG. 20, at 8 o'clock,
THE SIXTY-FIFTH OF THEO. THOMAS'
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:

1.	March—"Dueppel"	Piefke
2.	Overture—"The Mulatto"	Balfe
3.	Waltz—"Pesther"	Lanner
4.	Grand Finale—"Robert le Diable" (4th act)	Meyerbeer
5.	Overture—"Poet and Peasant"	Suppe
6.	German Lied—"Die Post"	Schaeffer
7.	Polka—"Moulinet"	Strauss
8.	Fantasie—"Midsummer Night's Dream"	Mendelssohn
9.	Overture—"Merry Wives of Windsor"	Nicolai
10.	Waltz—"Lorelei-Rhein-Klaenge"	Strauss
11.	Grand Potpourri—"Humoresken"	Riede

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO POSTPONEMENT.
WEDNESDAY—A BEETHOVEN NIGHT.

TEUTONIA-MAENNERCHOR.

The annual
SUMMER NIGHTS' FESTIVAL
takes place at
PAUL FALK'S BELVEDERE PARK,
110th-st., 8th-av.,
on MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866,
commencing at 6 o'clock P. M.
PROGRAMME:

Overture	Orchestra.

Wienlied—Otto by the ladies and gentlemen of the Teutonia tuf den Bergen (upon the mountains) Abt. Mannerchor Schneiderlied (tailor's song) Zwirn—Comic Quartet Club.

Tableaux vivant, representing scenes that happened during the war in Germany. First Tableaux—The Alliance. Second—The Reichsarmee (Confederate Army.) Third—The Battle of Sadowa. Fourth—Bangemachen Gilt Nicht; or, Napoleon Can't Frighten Us.

Tickets, $1 for one gentleman and ladies; can be had at Dramatic Hall, Nos. 46 and 48 East Houston-st., T. Grote, No. 78 Fulton-st.; F. Schneider, No. 38½ Bowery, and of the members of the Teutonia, and at the ticket office of the park.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged for the season of 1866 and 1867, are respectfully requested to assemble for rehearsal on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 1 P. M.

LEON J. VINCENT, Stage Manager.

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is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

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MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

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Highly important to those intending to purchase. Unparalleled inducements. Money saved. Send for circular to S. T. POMEROY, 581 Broadway, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired.

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A. TWO MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano-fortes for sale at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st., Batterson's storage-rooms; elaborately finished, best City makers, five years' warranty, overstrung bass, full iron plate, carved legs, rich tone; will be sold at a bargain for cash. Apply from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M., for four days.

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CARRIAGES, HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.—A large stock of first-class work, at 30 per cent. below Broadway houses; a lot of top and no-top buggies, expressly suited to the Southern trade. ROSS & TUFTS, No. 47 Cedar-st., two door west of William.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND, VERY LIGHT, jump-seat rockaway. Address, stating price, H., Box No. 1,093 Post-office.

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BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 253 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

Explosion of Crude Petroleum at Jersey City.

Shocking Destruction of Human Life.

Burning of Oil and Cotton Docks, Shipping, Railroad Cars, &c.

Fourteen Vessels, Thirty Cars, 15,000 Barrels of Oil, and Quantities of Cotton and Grain Consumed.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $2,000,000.

Fortunate Escape of the Erie Railway and Ferry Depots.

Names of Some of the Dead and Injured.

Scenes and Incidents of the Conflagration.

Jersey City was yesterday the scene of the most calamitous conflagration which we have had to record as occurring in the neighborhood of this City for many years. Not only was it destructive of property to a very large amount—probably two millions of dollars—but it is feared that a number of lives were lost. The confusion everywhere around the scene yesterday, and the evident want of efficient Police arrangements, made it exceedingly difficult to obtain information at all to be depended on on some of the important points. We have endeavored, however, out of the conflicting tales which were current as to the origin of the fire and the nature of the accompanying disasters, to ascertain that version which was most reliable and give it to our readers.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

At about 7:55 o'clock yesterday morning a loud explosion was heard in Jersey City and in New-York, even to the eastern side of the island and far up town. The explosion was immediately followed by the rapid ascent a hundred feet or more into the air of a column of livid flame, accompanied by a dense body of smoke, which, carried rapidly by a southwest wind, soon enveloped New-York as with a pall, completely shutting out the sunlight. On reaching the scene of the conflagration, shortly after the explosion, we found it to have made tremendous headway, and saw that an enormous destruction of property was inevitable. We then learned that the fire originated on board a schooner laden with crude petroleum which was lying at the bulkhead of the pier, on the one side of which is the wharf of VALENTINE & Co., and on the other that of JARVIS & Co. The schooner had some five hundred barrels of crude oil on board, with which she was about to leave port. It is stated that one of the hands on board who, it appears, has miraculously escaped to tell the tale, descended into the hold where the oil was stored for a blacking brush, which he wished to use on deck. Unable to find it in the dark he struck a match, which, after using, it is presumed he threw from him, still burning. He says, in a general way that he saw his danger and escaped; from which it may be inferred that the lighted match came in contact with some of the fluid which had leaked from the casks, igniting it. He had but time to shout a warning to those near him and escape himself when a terrific explosion took place which tore open the decks of the schooner as if they were things of parchment, and flung high into the air and abroad over acres of the surrounding wharves a torrent of flaming oil and the burning staves of hundreds of the oil barrels.

HOW MATTERS WERE WHEN THE FIRE BROKE OUT.

When the fire broke out in the schooner, the entire dock, at the innermost extremity of which she lay, was crowded with lighters and similar small craft. At the outer extremity of the same lay the Bremen ship *G. H. Vitchen* and the American bark *Free Trade*, and two other barks or brigs. The *G. H. Vitchen* had just taken in her last hogshead of tobacco on Saturday, and was to sail this morning with full cargo to her destination. The bark *Free Trade* was also ready for sea, with a complete cargo of cotton and tobacco. The lighters were in the greater part empty, having just arrived for their grain freight. One of them, it is ascertained, not in the grain trade, had received a hundred hogsheads of tobacco on board on Saturday; two schooners also lay at the outer end of the adjoining pier. In the docks north of the Jarvis Wharf, some eight or ten steamers lay and several sailing-vessels. On the pier of the Erie Coal Company, down which a track was laid, there stood forty cars, laden with oil and grain. VALENTINE's Pier, the centre one of those destroyed, was entirely covered by a shed forming one huge store-house, hereafter described in detail; in the store-house at the time were 480 bales of cotton. The Jarvis Pier, as far as we can learn, was unoccupied. Flanking these piers stood an immense shed for storage of petroleum, the property of the Erie Railroad Company. This shed contained nearly 10,000 barrels of oil.

Such was about the way the place appeared when the fire began.

THE RAPID SPREAD OF THE CONFLAGRATION.

It can be easily conceived that the explosion of hundreds of barrels of oil saturated with the flaming fluid everything within a hundred yards of the schooner, and that flames burst almost simultaneously from twenty different objects. The first great auxiliary, however, to the blazing schooner were the forty cars upon the pier, which, laden with like inflammable material, formed in a few minutes a long line of fire, which was almost instantaneously communicated to the pier beneath. Next the lighters were in a blaze, many of the keepers of these escaping narrowly with their lives, and others, it is feared, are lost. From the lighters the flames leaped fiercely on to the end of the pier, seizing upon the vessels *Free Trade* and *Vitchen* and the schooners, and all this in less time than it has taken to relate it. A few minutes more and the huge shed, with its ten thousand barrels of oil, gave the first evidence that it, too, and its contents were about to fall victims to the now fearfully destroying element. Thus, within the fifteen minutes following the explosion, the flames had spread from end to end of the three piers, and enveloped the great shed which flanked them.

THE SCENE.

When the flames had supreme control of the vessels, the buildings and the cars, the scene was one of terrific grandeur. Acres of flame leaped up into huge clouds of inky smoke, which rolled away toward the northeast. Men and women rushed to the place in crowds, frightened from their dwellings by the repeated explosions and by the volumes of flame which followed each, threatening to consume the city if unchecked in their career. Efforts were made by the Police and others to approach the wharves, that they might save life in danger, but the burning shed shut out all possibility of this. Neither was it possible at this juncture to approach the buildings within working distance with the fire-engines. It was apparent that all human effort to stem the tide of flame would be vain as that to stop a hurricane with a breath. The attention of the engines when they got to work was called to the danger of the westward-bound freight-house of the Erie Railroad, which it was feared would ignite, not from actual contact with the flames, but from the intense heat they sent out in this direction. The engines played on the sides of this building, which, under the circumstances, was doubtless the best use they could make of their time.

The scene on the river was scarcely less exciting than that on land. The tugs from the other side had steamed over with all possible rapidity to the aid of the threatened and the burning shipping. Some six steamers lying at the adjoining wharves were towed out safely into the stream, as also were two barks. The revenue cutter *Cuyahoga*, at anchor near the scene of the fire, got up steam with all rapidity, weighed anchor and went down opposite the pier, rendering all the assistance possible under the circumstances.

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

As the people who had rushed about purposeless, although anxious enough to do what good they could, began to gather into groups, stories began to circulate to the effect that it is only too probable that a number of people have been killed by the first explosion, or by those which followed. It was stated that as as many as seven or eight at least were killed or burned to death, some of these being tenants of the lighters. The man with whom the fire originated is said to have stated that he saw a woman and child leap out of the flames into the river. At this writing, when the whole space once covered by the sheds on the piers and the huge store-houses adjoining, is but one great waste of ashes and charred timber, and the utmost confusion reigns all round the scene, it is impossible to learn accurately about the loss of life.

RIVER THIEVES.

In the very heat of the terror and confusion which reigned everywhere in the neighborhood of the fire, pickpockets on land and thieves upon the water were busy at their nefarious trade. Before half an hour had elapsed after the explosion, a fleet of small boats put out from New-York, laden with men and boys armed with boat-hooks and the like appliances, with which they set to work with a will to fish up the floating ruin, paying especial attention to cotton. They thought they had it all their own way. Some had filled their boats, and others had taken as many as two or three bales in tow preparatory to recrossing the river, when Capt. FAUNCE, of the *Cuyahoga*, put a stop to their depredations. He had been watching their maneuvres for some time, but allowed them to take in their cargoes, expecting to see them overhauled by the harbor police. Seeing no appearance of any interference with them, and that they were about to go home with their honest penny almost turned, he ordered his six boats to be lowered and manned, and putting an officer into each, the whole marauding flotilla were captives in a very brief space of time. They were ordered up to a ship yard, enclosed, and a considerable distance from the fire, where they were compelled to stow away the cotton carefully for the after action of the legitimate owner. Two or three of the gentry were locked up, being refractory. By this action of the *Cuyahoga's* officers many thousand dollars worth of property was saved, and a wholesome lesson given to these harbor pests.

The names of those arrested through the above-named instrumentality are as follows:

- John Williams, aged 40.
- Andrew Johnson, aged 25.
- George White, aged 33.
- Hugh Truesdell, aged 34.
- Thomas Saxon, aged 35.
- John Kingston, aged 24.
- John Collins, aged 24.
- Dennis Donovan, aged 28.

Michael Day, aged 60, was arrested in the act of stealing pig iron.

CROWDS FROM NEW-YORK.

Crowds of people of all ages began to pour into Jersey City and Hoboken by ferry boats, shortly after the explosion took place, attracted by the evidence of a great fire somewhere in the almost complete obscuration of the sunlight by the black clouds that rolled after each other and over the City. Among these the pickpockets plied a busy trade. Hoboken and the portion of Jersey City adjacent to the fire profited materially in their liquor interest, for the ferry boats from 9 o'clock brought all they could carry with them each trip, and the fire made everybody thirsty. Probably not less than 50,000 people visited the scene before sunset, having crossed the ferries with that object. All Jersey City and Hoboken were there, of course.

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES.

The property destroyed as far as we have yet been able to ascertain, is as follows:

The oil destroyed, embracing that on the schooner where the fire originated, that in the immense storehouse on the ground above the docks (covering an area of 9,000 square yards), that in the cars standing on the track leading to the unloading depot, and that in the tanks, will not fall short of 20,000 barrels, which is worth here, in its crude state, $6 per bbl., making the total loss, in oil alone, $120,000.

The bark *Free Trade* was worth $35,000. Her cargo, which consisted of tobacco and cotton, cannot, as yet, be valued, but the loss will not fall short of $125,000.

The Bremen ship *Vitchen*, to the right of the bark *Free Trade*, which was ready to sail on Sunday morning, and was waiting for the tide to turn, so that she could get off, had on board 1,117 hhds. of tobacco, which was worth $200 per hhd. Total loss, vessel and cargo, $300,000.

The docks burned were three in number, the two on the right being owned by the Jersey City Improvement Company, and the other by the Erie Railroad. The one on the extreme right was leased by JARVIS & Co., and used as a landing and loading place for tobacco; the pier cost $100,000 to construct, and it will cost as much as that to replace it; it was 860 feet long and 80 feet wide. The centre pier burned was of the same dimensions as the one on the north, but it was covered with an immense store-house, as before stated, 600 feet long by 60 feet wide, in which was stored 480 bales of cotton, owned by parties in New-York; loss on pier, store-house and cotton, $179,200. The pier to the left, owned by the Erie Railroad and used as a coal pier, was worth $80,000; damaged $20,000. Total estimated loss on the three piers, $300,000. The schooners, two in number, destroyed, were valued at $40,000.

Eight lighters, worth $1,800 each, were burned, one of them containing 100 hhds. of tobacco. Total value, $36,400.

The canal-boat on which, if the rumor be true, one woman and her four children met their deaths, was worth $2,000. Totally destroyed.

MORRIS & CUMMINGS, mud-diggers, have lost comparatively very little, as their mud-diggers, scows, &c., were immediately towed out of danger. $2,000 will cover this loss.

JACKSON & HINES, owners of the Sectional Dock, lying on the north side of the wharf leased by JARVIS & Co., had the brig *Matron* on their dock. Loss on dock, $4,000; loss on brig *Matron*, $2,000.

The schooner in which the fire originated was valued at $12,000.

The forty cars, loaded with grain and oil, which stood on the coal pier of the Erie Railroad, may be estimated as worth $60,000.

The above estimate of losses is as near as we have been able to make with the limited reliable information obtainable, from the fact that yesterday being Sunday, the intelligent employes in offices in connection with the buildings were not to be found, and the policemen and the people roundabout were alike unable to give any particulars to be used with safety. The following recapitulation shows the ascertained loss to be close upon a million. Possibly this is very much below the amount:

RECAPITULATION.

Oil	$120,000
Ship *Vitchen* and cargo	300,000
Jarvis & Co.'s dock	100,000
Livingston & Co.'s dock	100,000
Storehouse on Livingston & Co.'s dock	20,000
Cotton in storehouse	67,200
Bark *Free Trade* and cargo	125,000
Two schooners	40,000
Eight lighters, and cargo on one	36,400
Canal-boat	2,000
Morris & Cummings	2,000
Jackson & Hines	4,000
Brig *Matron*, loss on	2,000
Forty cars, loaded with oil and grain, totally consumed	60,000
Total	$978,600

THE ENGINE COMPANIES, &C.

Two engine companies and one hose company were early on the ground from Hudson City, but finding they could be of no service, owing to the difficulty of reaching the immediate vicinity of the fire, they, about noon, returned to their homes.

About 9 o'clock a hydrant was taken in Hoboken and a line formed nearly half a mile in length, but the loss of water between the different engines rendered it of little use, and it was therefore discontinued.

Great credit is due to Chief-Engineer SAMUEL MCLOUGHLIN, of Jersey City. He was on the ground within fifteen minutes from the first breaking out of the fire, and, with calm demeanor and unerring judgment, directed the various companies under his control. C. Minot Steam-engine Company No. 7 is also deserving of mention. Lying near the scene of conflagration, she was early on the ground, and until the last kept a steady stream of water upon the fire. To the efforts of this company is due the saving of the westward-bound freight-house of the Erie Railroad.

The pilot of the steamer *Pavonia* is also spoken highly of for his action in the saving of the westward-bound freight depot.

In this connection it might be mentioned that it certainly seemed more than passing strange that the Metropolitan Fire Department made no show upon the scene, where, at one time, many millions of property were threatened, if not the safety of our neighboring city and the shipping at her docks. It is said that one or two engines from New-York did make an appearance, but that they soon left, deciding that they could be of no service. If so they must have materially underrated either their own value or the danger to property; for it was apparent at all times, all day, that more help was needed, and that in the event of a change of wind to the northward, nothing but herculean efforts on the part of a strong force could save the Erie Railroad depot and the adjoining buildings.

THE RUINS AT SUNSET.

Not until the approach of night could it be said that the danger to surrounding property had ceased; scarcely even then, for about this time the wind wheeled rapidly to the northeast, carrying the flames from the still burning schooner in the direction of the Erie Railroad depot. Luckily, however, the burning oil was now almost exhausted, or had to fight so hard a battle with the water which forced itself over the charred edges of the schooner's hulk, that it was weakened in its power of evil. Gradually the flames gave way, and with them the fears of more extended disaster.

It was now possible to walk over the space which a few hours before was the base of the huge furnace, and the picture was one of the most extraordinary ever presented by the ruins of a fire. Such was the intense heat of the flames that with the exception of a few charred timbers forming part of the gaunt skeletons of the wharves, everything consumable was eaten up by the fire. Unlike the *debris* of an ordinary fire there are no piles of half-burned timber or indications left of the form of the immense buildings which so lately stood thereon. Over two acres are covered with ashes, and lying symmetrically upon these the hoops of the ten thousand barrels as they fell each one twisted like the figure eight, half calcined, and covered as if with a reddish rust. The iron rails of the track which led down to the wharf are twisted from the sleepers, half-burned beneath them. Further on the wheels and axles and springs of the forty cars lie in a long line of shapeless ruin, but with not a particle of wood near them, nor anything but the impalpable gray powder which once was wood, and which now rises in a cloud with the slightest puff of wind.

AT NIGHT.

The scene presented at night was simply one of blackened ruins, charred piles, twisted and bent iron, and the piles of consuming rubbish always to be found at large fires. The schooner, the primary cause of the disaster, still sent forth columns of flame, and smoke of inky blackness, proceeding from her lower tier of oil casks. Occasionally bright and heavy sheets of flame were puffed upward as the fire reached some new deposit of oil, but no danger was to be apprehended therefrom, for the vicinity for blocks adjoining was nothing but smoldering ruins. Two steam engines were retained on the ground all night, and their streams were directed upon the hulk of the schooner, which was burned to the waters edge.

The latest reports in regard to the loss of life are to the effect that seven persons met their death by means of the conflagration. A policeman informed us that he was present at the time of the explosion, and he saw a man blown high in the air, but the smoke and flames followed him so rapidly that he could not see whether he came down in the water, on the schooner, or on the pier. He also informed us that according to the best information the Police could gather, seven persons were killed, including one woman and one or more children.

The crowd continued to come over from New-York and Brooklyn till late in the evening to survey the scene, but owing to the darkness they could bring away with them but a faint idea of the lamentable extent of the ruin.

ANOTHER AND LATER ACCOUNT.

Minute Details of the Conflagration—Names of some of the Dead and Injured—The Loss Estimated at $2,000,000.

A destructive fire occurred yesterday in Jersey City, just north of the Erie Railway buildings, resulting in the burning to death of ten or more persons; the destruction by fire of the oil and cotton docks; about 15,000 barrels of petroleum oil; some 30 cars; a large quantity of cotton; two ships; one schooner; a sloop and canal boat, and nine lighters, involving a loss, estimated by those competent and in positions to judge, of over $2,000,000.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire occurred about 15 minutes past 7 A. M., and was caused by an explosion on board of the schooner *Alfred Barrett*, Capt. KELLY, of Barnstable, Mass., with a cargo of 1,039 barrels of crude oil, the gas arising from it becoming ignited by the lighting of a match in the fore hold of the vessel. There were on board four persons: the Captain, mate, and two of the crew, three of whom were burned to death—one of the crew escaping with probably fatal injuries.

THE FIRE.

The fire spread to all parts of the vessel in a moment, and the flames shot up into the air to a great distance. The deck load consisted of about 390 barrels of oil, a portion of which was blown on the pier, and the balance into the slip on the south side of the oil dock. In a very short space of time the ignited oil spread over a large surface of water, burning most furiously, surrounding lighters and other craft within the slip and rendering escape almost impossible. At this time the ebb tide had just turned, and the burning oil was carried along under the pier to the cotton and tobacco dock next northward, which was also soon in flames, together with a number of lighters loaded with oil. The fire next broke out among some cars on the pier of the New-York and Erie Railway, some of which contained large tanks filled with crude oil, and from thence it spread to some eight or ten thousand barrels of oil piled up between the tracks. The flames shot up into the air from two to three hundred feet, and the smoke rolled up in dense black clouds.

A general alarm having been sounded, the entire Fire Department of Jersey City were promptly on the gound, and were subsequently followed by the Fire Departments of Hoboken, Hudson City, Bergen and Union Hill. The heat was intense, and the efforts of the firemen to combat the flames were of little or no avail, except to save some of the burning cars, a portion of the railway pier, and the large freight depot about 300 feet distant, southward.

There were about 250 freight cars on the pier, mostly empty, with the exception of a few loaded with oats, and a couple with tanks filled with oil. With a couple of locomotives the employes succeeded in hauling away over 200 cars, some of them enveloped in flames, and only about 30 cars were destroyed. One of the locomotives was backed down through a sheet of flames for the purpose of hauling out a train of cars, but the first car being on fire, they were obliged to abandon the attempt. A strong force of men, however, succeeded in rolling the cars out of the way of danger, and the fire upon them was extinguished. Meantime several tow-boats were employed hauling out such vessels as were not on fire. An attempt was made to haul out two ships lying at the end of the cotton and tobacco dock, but it was unsuccessful in consequence of the low tide.

Among the craft burned was an Erie canal-boat, which was lying in the slip, about midway on the south side of the oil dock. Persons employed about the piers and on the vessels state that there were on board, the Captain, his wife, four or five children and a servant girl, all of whom undoubtedly perished in the flames, as no one was seen to leave the boat, which was enveloped in flames and smoke almost immediately after the fire broke out. The name of the boat or the persons who perished upon it was unknown to all. The oil and cotton docks, each 800 feet in length, and the latter covered with a frame building, were totally destroyed.

THE VESSELS BURNED.

The following is a list of the vessels destroyed:

In the slip south side of the oil dock, a double-masted sloop, a canal-boat and six lighters; names of owners unknown. On the north side of the dock, the schooner *Alfred Barrett*; a schooner, name unknown.

The bark *Free Trade*, at the end of the cotton dock, for Naples, with 50 hogsheads of tobacco on board. Crew all safe. The Second Mate and a boy escaped by jumping overboard.

The Bremen ship *G. H. Vitchen*, bound to Genoa, with 700 hogsheads of tobacco on board. The crew escaped. Both the above vessels were aground.

The sloop *Sarah Francis*, of New-Haven, with 200 barrels of oil on board. The crew reported safe.

The Dutch brig *Lambert*, for Cork, with 1,200 barrels of oil. Fate of the crew unknown.

An unknown schooner, that lay in astern of the *Alfred Barrett*. Her mate, who escaped, informed one of the crew of the *Barrett*, that he believed that the captain and one or two of the crew were lost.

NAMES OF THOSE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN BURNED.

The names of those burned on the *Alfred Barrett* are:

Capt. KELLY, of Cape Cod; married. First-Mate ALONZO KELLY, cousin of the Captain; single; residence, Cape Cod. Seaman ARTHUR W. WILTON, of Bridgeport, Conn.; single.

PROBABLY FATALLY INJURED.

HENRY CRUEL, seaman; born in Germany. CRUEL went down in the forecastle, to look for a blacking-brush, and it being dark, it is supposed he lit a match, which caused the explosion. After the explosion he was found lying on the dock, and when persons came to him, he told them to do nothing for him, but to try and rescue the Captain and mate. He was conveyed to the Almshouse Hospital, where he was attended by Dr. OLCOTT, Jr., City Physician. His clothing was nearly all burned from his body, his hair burned to the scalp, and his head, arms, hands and legs burned in a most shocking manner. At six o'clock last evening he was still alive, and much more easy, but the attending physician has little hopes of his recovery.

JAMES TATE, seaman, and JOHN P. AMY, steward, had gone off of the vessel but a few minutes, and were standing on the dock when the explosion occurred. Six persons comprised all that belonged to the schooner.

There were usually two men employed on each of the lighters, but it could not be ascertained whether any of them lost their lives or not.

THE LOSSES.

Mr. HENWOOD, one of the lessees of the cotton dock, and other gentlemen competent to judge, estimate the total loss at not less than $2,000,000.

The loss to the Erie Railway Company is estimated at $30,000.

The cotton pier, 800 feet in length, is owned by MOSES TAYLOR, Esq. Loss about $25,000.

Mr. HENWOOD's loss on the building is about $10,000, partially insured. The losses on cotton and tobacco could not be ascertained. The following named firms were losers on oil:

ROBBINS, JACOBUS & Co., about 3,500 barrels.

LOMBARD & STEPHENS, largely.

S. FOSTER, DEWEY, & Co., largely.

LYLES, POLHEMUS & Co., 1,200 barrels.

ROOT & RUST, 1,100 barrels in tank, and 750 barrels.

HOWITT, SCOFIELD & Co., 1,100 barrels in tank.

During yesterday, at least 30,000 people visited the scene of the disaster, from Jersey City and vicinity, New-York, Brooklyn, and elsewhere. Many rumors and exaggerated stories were afloat, but the writer, who was on the ground nearly all day, and as late as 8 o'clock in the evening, believes the above statement to be very nearly correct.

IMPORTANT CASE OF ARSON.

The Recent Fire in College Place—Arrest of a Merchant and his Salesman on a Charge of Arson—Complete Chain of Evidence Against the Accused—They are Locked up in Default of $5,000 Bail Each.

On Monday, the 30th ult., about 1:30 o'clock, a fire suddenly broke out in the third floor of the five story marble building, No. 5 College Place, standing on the corner of Robinson-street. The flames had gained great headway before the firemen succeeded in directing streams against the burning building. The result was that the entire third floor, the front portion of which was occupied by CHARLES WORMS, manufacturer of silk neck-ties, was entirely burnt out, and the upper floors considerably damaged by fire, while the lower floors and basement were flooded with water, causing additional loss. During the progress of the fire considerable inquiry arose regarding its origin, and Mr. WORMS was repeatedly asked by the Fire Commissioners, Police Captains, and the members of the Press, how he accounted for the fire taking place. WORMS, at that time, appeared naturally excited, and hurriedly stated that the flames had their origin in the accidental upsetting of a kerosene oil-lamp, which had been used for heating smoothing irons. He said also that the errand boy had caused the mishap, and that they all had had a narrow escape from burning to death. Fire Marshal BAKER, however, took a different view of the matter, and proceeded in a quiet way to make his own observations. Circumstances of a suspicious character gathered volume so rapidly, that the Marshal had no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the crime of arson had been deliberately committed, and he procurred the necessary evidence of the facts. He consulted with Capt. GREER, of the Third Ward Police, in whose Precinct the fire occurred, and that officer soon shared the Marshal's belief. After considerable additional investigation. Capt. GREER and the Fire Marshal went before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, when the following affidavit was made:

James Greer, Captain Third Precinct Police, testified: I attended a fire in my Precinct on Monday, July 30, at No. 5 College-place; the fire originated in the premises of Charles Worms, manufacturer of neckties, situated on the third story; the apartments occupied by Worms were burnt out, and the stock therein contained destroyed; from the very sudden manner in which the flames were seen to burst forth, together with the facts and circumstances which have come to my knowledge since the fire, I am of the belief that the fire was not the result of accident, but done feloniously and designedly, with intent to defraud the Park and other Fire Insurance Companies; and further, that said burning was the felonious act of Charles Worms, aided and assisted by his brother-in-law, Samuel Strauss; I ask that the said Worms and the said Strauss be arrested and dealt with according to law.

On this document Justice DOWLING issued his warrant for the arrest of the accused, placing it in the hands of Capt. GREER for execution. Armed with this warrant, the Captain and Detective TILLEY, of his force, made diligent search for both WORMS and STRAUSS, succeeding in arresting both on Saturday evening. Yesterday morning both the prisoners were arraigned before Justice DOWLING, when the following series of affidavits was made and filed:

Elias S. Van Arsdale, No. 119 East Twenty-ninth-street, testified: I went into copartnership with Charles Worms, at No. 5 College-place, on the 16th of September, 1865, for the manufacture of neck-ties; Worms put into the concern $3,000 capital; I put in some stock and fixtures, valued at $450; subsequently Worms added $2,000 to the capital, for which he was to receive 7 per cent. interest; we dissolved partnership on the 14th of March, 1866; on the 1st of January last, we took an account of stock, which amounted to about $6,000, including everything; after the dissolution of partnership I continued to do business for Mr. Worms; he paid me $15 per week salary and five per cent. upon all the sales I made; I continued to do business in this manner until the 26th day of May; from the 14th of March to the 26th day of May my sales amounted to about $2,000; during that period Worms did not effect sales over $1,000; about the latter part of April Worms stated to me that he would like to sell out the business; he saw the advertisement of a party who he thought might effect a sale for him; he sent me to this person, putting a memorandum on the back of one of his cards, offering to sell the business, stock and everything in the place for $6,000; the person advertised the business but no one called in reference to it; just about this time one evening we left the store together and went through Park-place; I had asked Worms that day for money, and he said he did not have any; I again remarked, as we walked along, that I should require some money; he then said it would be a glorious thing if the d——d thing would burn up, then I should have some money; I inquired how; he then said he would give me $1,000 cash to testify to the best of my knowledge and belief that the stock and fixtures in the place were worth upward of $15,000; I replied that there was no danger of any thing of that kind occurring, and we separated at Broadway; at the time of the fire I believe the stock and fixtures were not worth over $6,000; I recollect the purchase of a kerosene oil-stove: we only used it once or twice; that was in October last; I considered it perfectly safe; it stood very firmly, and not at all liable to upset.

George Purcell, No. 240 Broadway, testified: I am in the real estate business; about the middle of May last Charles J. Myers called on me for the purpose of going into some kind of business, and I inserted an advertisement to that effect; Charles Worms, of No. 5 College-place, called on me and stated that he was a manufacturer of neck-ties; that the profits of the business was about thirty-three per cent; that his stock was worth about $6,000, not exceeding that sum, cost price, and that he would require Mr. Myers to put in that amount of money, if he went in as a partner; after one or two interviews Myers concluded to go into the business, but Worms then declined; he told me he had made up his mind not to take a partner, but would sell out the whole concern.

John Kramer, aged 13, residing at No. 82 Chrystie-street, testified—I worked for Charles Worms at the time of the fire; I had been employed there for nearly a year; Worms, about eight days before the fire, told Mr. Strauss, his brother-in-law, to get him the kerosene oil stove, which had been put away under a shelf; Strauss got it out, set it on the cutting-table in the small room, got a can of kerosene oil, and filled the lamp; for several days I heated the irons, and was employed in smoothing out neck-ties; on Thursday prior to the fire I put some more oil into the lamp; there was then some oil left in the can; on Monday, the 30th day of July, I did not put any more oil in the lamp; the stove stood firm on the table, and was not easy to upset; I had been smoothing neck-ties up to twelve o'clock that day; when I went to dinner and returned at one o'clock, Mr. Strauss was in the small room, and spoke to me about getting some mucilage; Worms soon afterward told me to go to No. 10 John-street, and get a bottle of mucilage; I was not gone more than fifteen or twenty minutes, and on my return found the building on fire; I heard Worms say that business was very dull; I did not see anybody come in to buy goods; this was the first time the kerosene oil stove had been used since I had been there.

John Trenor, of No. 1 East Washington-square, testified: I am owner of the building No. 5 College-place; I let out the front part of the third floor to Charles Worms, at a yearly rental of $800; on the 1st of August, 1866, one quarter's rent was due; on Monday, the 30th of July, I was informed that my building was on fire; I hurried down to the premises and saw Mr. Worms in the doorway of an adjoining building; I said to Mr. Worms, how and where did this fire take place; he replied, "Doctor, it took place in my office, from the bursting of the kerosene lamp, which my little boy let fall upon the floor, by striking his arm or the lamp against the table, causing it to explode, and instantly the place was filled with a thick smoke, and I could not see anything; even my safe I was obliged to leave open; I groped about and could not find anything; my books and papers are all destroyed;" I then left Mr. Worms, and have since several times requested him to pay me the rent, but up to this time he has not paid it; a day or two after the fire I asked Worms how much he was insured for; he said $12,000, but that would not cover his loss.

John C. Cunningham, President of the Kerosene Lamp Heater Company, testified that he visited the premises and examined the remains of the lamp, and gave it as his opinion that there had not been an explosion; the tin parts of the lamp were only unsoldered by the heat, and bore no appearance of having been subjected to an explosive force; I have never heard of the bursting of any of these lamps, having had one in my own family for years.

Messrs. SAMUEL C. HARRIOT, President of the Greenwich Insurance Company, JOHN W. CHENY, Secretary of the Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, GEO. ALGER, Secretary of the Park, and JOHN L. DOUGLAS, Secretary of the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, also appeared in Court, and made affidavits that the prisoner, CHARLES WORMS, had taken out policies of insurance on his stock and fixtures in their several Companies, to the aggregate amount of $12,000, and had represented to them that his said stock and fixtures were worth over that sum. The policy for $3,000 in the Greenwich Company was taken out on the 16th of July, or fourteen days before the fire took place.

The accused attempted no defence, and they were remanded for examination, their bail being fixed at $5,000 each. When the Court closed for the day bail had not been furnished, and so both the prisoners were locked up in the Tombs in default. Ex-Judge STEWART has been engaged by the accused as counsel, and the case promises to be of especial interest. The examination may not be held until after the 27th inst., as Justice DOWLING takes a vacation to-day. Both STRAUSS and WORMS are natives of Germany.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A few minutes before 3 o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in the basement of the three-story frame house, No. 136 and 138 West Thirty-third-street. The alarm was promptly given, and the firemen were soon on the ground. The flames were extinguished as they reached the first floor. Damage to building is about $250, covered by insurance; owned by Mr. MANN. The fire originated in a wood-shed of J. ISAACS, who lost $30; insured. AUGUST DANSCOCH, residing on the first floor, lost $200 on his furniture; no insurance. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Near 11 o'clock on Saturday night JOHN COYLE, of No. 115 Mulberry street, was attacked by MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM and two confederates on the corner of Mulberry and Canal streets. The ruffians knocked him down and robbed him of $15 in United States Treasury notes. Officer HOYLE, of the Sixth Precinct, heard COYLE's cries and ran up, and succeeded in arresting CUNNINGHAM, though the others escaped. The prisoner was yesterday morning taken before Justice DOWLING, and held for trial in default of $1,000 bail. He is 22 years of age and a resident of No. 81 Mulberry street.

DROWNING CASES.—At 6:30 o'clock Saturday evening, PATRICK LYON, a hand belonging to the canal-boat *Etta*, lying at pier No. 36 East River, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. The body was not recovered.... JOHN WATERMAN, mate of the steamer *State of Maine*, lying at the foot of West Twenty-second-street, was found drowned in the slip by ISRAEL HOOKER, a hand on board. The Coroner was notified. Deceased was 25 years of age, and a native of Fall River, Mass.

RUN OVER BY A CITY CAR.—At an early hour yesterday afternoon CHARLES B. SCAILLET, of No. 99 West Forty-fifth street, was run over by car No. 26, of the Eighth avenue line, and severely fractured his leg. He was removed to the Jews' Hospital by Officer SINCLAIR, of the Sixteenth Precinct.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Appeal to this Court from a Judgment of the Circuit upon Petition to Discharge a Receiver is Premature, and will be Dismissed—The Removal or Appointment of a Receiver Rests in the Discretion of the Court, and is not Reviewable Here—Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Matters.

Charles Howard, appellee, *vs.* The Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, appellant. This action was commenced by Lebre Howard in the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, against the Company and Selah Chamberlain, and is in the nature of a creditor's bill, on a certain judgment or judgments in his favor, against the La Crosse Company. The complaint sets out a judgment recovered by the plaintiff against the La Crosse Company, in the District Court, in November, 1859, for the sum of $16,358 04 and costs; execution issued thereon and return *nulla bona*. It also sets out a lease made by the La Crosse Company to Chamberlain in September, 1857, to secure to Chamberlain an amount then due him from the Company, giving a substantial copy thereof, by which Chamberlain was to retain the possession of the railroad and receive the revenue, income and tolls thereof until fully paid. A confessed judgment is also set out, made by the Company in favor of Chamberlain in 1857, for the sum of $629,089 92, as the amount due him to secure which the lease was given. It is then alleged that the lease and judgment were fraudulent as to creditors, and that Chamberlain entered into possession of the road solely under them; that the company's debt, which was in judgment, accrued long before the date of the lease, and that Chamberlain had received and was receiving, under his lease of the road, a large amount of money. It is further shown that certain mortgages on the road were about to be foreclosed, which would extinguish the company's right and title to the road, and that the complainant's only chance of payment was to secure the rents and income of the road until such foreclosure. The prayer is that Chamberlain's lease and judgment may be declared void, and that a receiver may be appointed, and that Chamberlain be required to account for all monies received by him, and that he may be enjoined from setting up any rights under his lease and judgment.

On the 9th of June, 1860, a receiver was appointed, and he qualified and took possession of the road two days after. On the 18th of the same month Chamberlain answered, and replication was subsequently filed. In October, 1862, Lebre Howard having deceased, and the appellee being in possession of all his judgment, and claims against the company, he was substituted as complainant.

In January, 1863, the complainant filed his petition setting forth that the judgment particularly described in the bill of complaint was founded upon a judgment docketed in the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County, in Wisconsin, on the 1st day of May, 1858, in favor of Lebre Howard, plaintiff, against the La Crosse Company, defendant, on which the sum of $15,466 89 remained due and unpaid, with interest from that date, that both of the judgments are in full force, and the last one is a lien upon the railroad prior to any other.

On the 20th of April, 1864, the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company filed their petition for the discharge of the receiver, setting out the mortgage of one Barnes, bearing date June 21, 1858, its foreclosure and their organization. Also, that it was advised that the judgment of Lebre Howard merged the judgment in his favor in the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, and that the District Court judgment was never a lien upon the road by reason of the foreclosure of the Barnes mortgage. The petition then set out the appointment of the receiver in the original suit, and that the company was the owner of the road and appurtenances in respect to which the receiver was appointed, except that belonging to the western division.

That petition was denied, and appeal was taken to this court.

Motion to dismiss the appeal was made, it being urged that the Court did not have jurisdiction, as the appeal was not from a final judgment or decree. The order denying the motion, and from which the appeal was taken, settled nothing—it did not determine the right or ownership, or assume to do so. It did not adjudge the property to any other person or deny the ownership of appellant. It simply declined to release the custody of the Court, or its control of the property at that time. It was a mere interlocutory order in the progress of a cause, the granting or refusing of which by the Court was purely a matter of discretion, and which could not be reviewed.

By the Court—Mr. Chief-Justice Chase delivering the opinion:

This is an appeal from an order denying a petition for the dismissal of a Receiver. Lebre Howard filed his bill in the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, as a judgment creditor of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and Selah Chamberlain, to set aside the contracts between the defendants and the confessed judgment, which made the subject of the two suits just decided. The cause was afterward transferred to the Circuit Court.

Lebre Howard having deceased, Charles Howard was made complainant in his stead; and the La Crosse Company, having been obliged to allow their road to be sold under mortgage, the Minnesota Company became the proprietor of an important division of it. Before either of these events a Receiver had been appointed in the suit, and had been several years in possession and management of the road.

The Minnesota Company, on acquiring title, intervened in the suit by petition, and asked the Court to discharge the Receiver, and put the petitioner in possession of the division of the road purchased by them.

The Court being divided in opinion, the petition was denied and the petitioner appealed.

We think the appeal was premature. The decision upon the petition was not a final decree in the cause. The removal or appointment of a Receiver, as we have heretofore said, rests in the sound discretion of the Court, and is not reviewable here. The appeal must therefore be dismissed.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PICKPOCKETS DEFIED — SECURITY AND CONVENIENCE.—DEMOREST'S Infallible Watch Guard. Sold at all jewelry and fancy stores. Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Gen. Grant, from New-Orleans—J. T. Lewis and wife, J. Bontag and wife, H. Melton and wife, Mrs. Heiderman and child, J. E. Andrews, Mrs. S. Johnson, W. Wright, A. Heyman, M. Heiderheim, A. H. Sevye, Mrs. Lehman, B. Marks, L. P. Elgen, R. Plonsky, L. Geismer, Mr. Huntington, H. Call, C. Bohm, George E. Brown, J. G. Lait, J. Weitsell, J. D. Robinson, Mrs. J. K. Dunne and child, Sisters M. Hyacinth and St. Marie, W. J. Malcomb, F. Savon, Mrs. C. Desarche, Mrs. H. Hahn, C. Richter, O. Kohn, S. D. Hall, W. R. Four- Capt. Hallowell, G. S. Dolsen, Mrs. T. J. Durant, two children and servants; G. A. Leaven, J. M. Durant, Miss C. Durant, E. W. Wilson and wife, Mrs. L. Wilson.

Steamship Leo, from Savannah.—Col. R. E. A. Crofton and lady; Miss Kennedy, Mrs. Frisbee, Mr. Moran and son, Miss Moran, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Arlege, and lady, H. Hadden, Mrs. Capt. Dutcher, Capt. C. W. Hotsenpiller, Maj. J. B. Eggleston, H. Gutchall, lady and child; Miss Stone, Alex. Hawkins, Wm. Coolidge, Geo. B. King, H. E. Wheeler, J. H. Long, J. B. Hayes, A. B. Luce, John K. Williams, Miss C. Beecher, Maj.-Gen O. Marcy, and 6 in the steerage.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—B. F. Whitner, George A. Croon, Mrs. O. Dowd and 2 children, W. H. Rowe and lady, J. S. Gartensty, R. W. Rundtree, Alexander Campbell and lady, Mrs. E. D. Smythe and 2 children, W. J. Mabray, E. L. McTyre, R. D. Hanson, S. B. Johnston, S. C. McTyre, J. M. Akin, O. E. Cohen, H. C. Johnston, C. C. Ayres, J. A. Corkley, J. Meyer, E. West, Dr. Davis, wife and child, J. Bradwell, wife, 4 children and 2 servants, H. H. Noston, M. Nussbaum, B. W. Bellamy, J. S. Montgomery, K. M. Oppenheim, W. J. Scott, Mrs. S. Kidd, Miss M. Winters, Miss J. Ehrlich, R. W. Reed, J. L. Tatum, J. Cory, J. Bennard, H. Hayna, G. Bishop, F. Glazin, S. Fullham, T. Turnbull, R. Williams, F. Smith, W. Cullman, L. Fitzpatrick, M. Rosenfelt, M. J. Pryor, W. V. Wilson.

In steamship Mariposa, from New-Orleans—O. O. Haile, *Mobile Times*; J. R. Davis, *Harper's Weekly*; W. D. Cole, C. W. Lewis and lady, Geo. Lewis, Capt. J. Daly, J. McBrady and lady, Mrs. M. Johnson and child, J. E. Moody, S. B. Stephens, W. Baker, J. Haamon, C. T. Franken.

In steamship El Cid, from Newbern, N. C.—Rev. H. James and wife, J. H. Porter, Geo. Wilson, C. D. Mansfield, J. W. Brown, W. E. Chester, Geo. Riffard, C. Nagle and wife, L. Cherry, J. H. Freethy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 15 | Sun sets..... 6 51 | Moon sets....12 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 24 | Gov. Island. 3 13 | Hell Gate... 4 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 19.

Arrived.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Flambeau, Chadwick, Charleston 55 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Gen. Grant, Holmes, New-Orleans Aug. 12, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamship Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans Aug. 11, with mdse. and passengers to James A. Raynor.

Ship Eastward Ho, (Br.,) Byrne, Whampoa March 23, and Hong Kong 31st, with teas, &c., to R. W. Cameron. Experienced light winds and calms down the China Sea. April 24, Isle St. Barbe N. E. by E. 35 miles, spoke Br. bark Zingra, from Sunderland for Hong Kong, 130 ds. out; May 8, at Angier, Fr. bark Denis, from Macao for Havana, with coolies; Br. bark Pride of the Ganges, with coolies, from Whampoa for Demerara, had sld. 3 ds. previously: passed Java Head May 9: off the Cape of Good Hope experienced severe gales, in co. with a numerous fleet of vessels, among them the Br. ship May Queen; June 14, Cape Daguilas N. E. by E. 25 miles, spoke schr. Dependent, of St. Heleno, from Prince Edward's Island, bound in to Cape Town.

Ship Java, McLean, Cardiff 35 ds., with coal, &c., to Thos. Dunham.

Ship St. Vincent De Paul, Aubert, Guadaloupe, with sugar to Vatable & Sons.

Bark Cymbeline, Lobey, Singapore 126 ds., with mdse. to order.

Bark August, (Prus.,) Collies. Cow Bay 11 ds., with coal to R. M. Sloman & Edge.

Bark Black Swan, Dodger, Arecibo, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar to Dollner & Potter.

Bark Teresa, (Dutch,) Deveylder, Maracaibo July 28, with coffee, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brig Hope, (of Barbadoes,) Carter, Barbadoes 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to Jones & Lough.

Brig J. R. Nevins, (of Demerara,) Cole, Trinidad 26 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett Son & Co.

Brig Ercole, (Ital.) Bottone, Palermo 54 ds., with fruit to master.

Brig Henry Gilbert, Hill, St. Mark 20 ds.. with logwood to DeWolf & Co.

Brig Ida Abbott, (Br.,) Clark, Guanica, P. R., 20 ds., with molasses to Whitmore & Co.

Brig Triton, (Fr.,) Sigona, Carmon, (Mexico,) 33 ds., with wool and hides to M. Echeveria.

Brig Alfred, (of Baltimore,) Hufnagel, Montevideo 48 ds., with hides and wool to master.

Brig Foyle, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Roy, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. John Forsyth, Applegate, Georgetown, D. C., with coal.

Schr. J. W. Allen, Doane, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. W. J. Holmes, Raynor, Curacoa 15 ds., with fustic, &c., to Dovale & Co. Left no American vessels in port.

Schr. Edith, (of New-Haven,) Wheeler, Shields, (Eng.,) 32 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Helen M. Fisher, Philips, Key West 11 ds., with iron, &c., to J. D. Fish & Co.

Schr. Three Sisters, Davis, Indianola 21 ds., with cotton, &c.. to master.

Schr. Julia A. Hallock, Crowell, Barbadoes 17 ds., with molasses to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. A. C. Lyon, Lyon, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. H. Champion, Dakes, Virginia.

Schr. J. Jones, Wainwright, Virginia.

Schr. D. Holmes, Haywood, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. J. H. Sequine, French, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Maria and Elizabeth, Creby, Georgetown. D. C.

Schr. E. Waterman, Edgell, Baltimore.

Schr. E. French, Ward, Virginia.

Schr. A. M. Haines, Jefferson, Virginia.

Schr. Maria Jane, Georgetown, D. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Arr. steamer Osceola, New-York; bark Rambler, Philadelphia; brigs Valencia, Barbados; Anna Jane, Gonaives, Poinsett, Cardenas; Maria Wheeler, Havana; Wm. Robertson, Sagua; Navarino, Cienfuegos; Madawaska, Pictou; Kodick, Rondout; schr. Argus Eye, New-Orleans.

Spoken, &c.

Alice—yacht, from Boston for Cowes, July 22, lat. 47 20, lon. 33 40.

Myronus—brig, from Aux Cayes for New-York, Aug. 4, in Crooked Island Passage.

Whitehall—bark, bound E., was seen Aug. 9, off Scatari Island.

Foreign Ports.

At Cow Bay, Aug. 10, bark Syrene, for New-York, ldg.; brigs Aspen, do. do.; Sparkling Sea, do.

At Barbadoes, Aug. 1, bark Golden Fleece, for New-York in 3 ds.

SPECIAL SALE
FOR
AUGUST,
BY
DEVLIN & CO.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
WORTH
OF
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING.
AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE,
TERMS: CASH, OR 90 DAYS, WITH INTEREST ADDED.
Wholesale Department,
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RUPTURE.

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PATENT LEVER
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SUPPORTER

These instruments are entirely new, both in principal and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 609 Broadway.

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PAPER COLLARS
"SOMETHING NEW"
TO BE HAD EVERYWHERE
MAN'F'Y, 387 B'WAY, N.Y.

PEABODY'S BREECH-LOADING
MUSKETS, CARBINES AND SPORTING RIFLES,
FOR METALIC CARTRIDGES, MANUFACTURED BY THE
PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY ARMORY,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

These arms are made in the most perfect manner, are interchangeable in all their parts, and are unequaled for symmetrical appearance, simplicity, accuracy of fire, and strength. They have been received with remarkable favor in our own and several other countries, and can now be supplied in large numbers. Send for descriptive pamphlets and illustrated price lists, printed in English, French, German or Spanish.

MOSQUITO NETS AT $1 75 PER PIECE.
BOBINET LACE at low prices.
PATENT PORTABLE CANOPIES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

1866.
FALL FASHIONS.
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX
ELLIPTIC
(Or Double Spring)
SKIRTS.
THE LATEST STYLES
ARE NOW MADE
VERY LIGHT.

THEY will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts are THROWN ASIDE as USELESS. They are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE and DURABLE SKIRT MANUFACTURED. They COMBINE Comfort, Durability and Economy with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

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$101,004 00.
OPENING FAIR,
AND
Distribution of Premiums,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF SEVERAL
GREAT PUBLIC CHARITIES.
WILL COMMENCE AT CINCINNATI, SEPT. 24, 1866
BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF THE U. S. COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The net profits of this Fair and Distribution will be tendered to the HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS, GERMAN ORPHAN ASYLUM, BETHEL SABBATH SCHOOL, and other similar charities. For this reason it has the sanction and authority of a special permit from the Government, which no private speculation, for personal profit, can possibly obtain. The price of Tickets has been fixed at

FIFTY CENTS EACH,

that everybody, rich and poor, men, women and children alike, may participate in this good work.

NO GREATER
inducement to patronize
deserving charities was ever presented
to the public. Any person in the world can afford
to take the risk of obtaining $10,000 IN GREENBACKS, or any
other of the 50,000 PREMIUMS offered, when the investment is but 50 CENTS!
Every article enumerated in the Catalogue will be honestly and
impartially awarded to Ticket-holders, and the interest
of all will be carefully protected, whether
they are in attendance at the
FAIR OR NOT!

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

Full descriptive Catalogues will be furnished to all applicants, or forwarded by mail on receipt of stamp to pay postage. All particulars are given in these Catalogues.

At home, where this matter is understood and appreciated on its merits, the tickets are selling very rapidly, for it is known here that the affair will be conducted as a high-minded and straightforward business transaction, doing justice to all its patrons.

There are FIFTY THOUSAND desirable Premiums, all described in the Catalogue without exaggeration, any one of which is worth more than the price of a ticket. The first is $10,000 in GREENBACKS, followed by Houses and Lots, Matched Horses, elegant sets of Parlor and Bridal Furniture, Saddle Horse, with Saddle and Bridle; Grand Pianos; Horse, Buggy and Harness; Sewing-Machines, Diamond Rings and Breastpins, fine Gold Watches, Solid Gold Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, fine Carpets, Sideboards, Centre Tables, more Greenbacks, more Furniture, fine Saddles and Harness, Fancy Clocks, Plated Tea Sets, Music Boxes, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, fine Cutlery, elegant Books and Albums, and an immense variety of useful and ornamental articles, amounting in the aggregate to $101,004 00.

The Distribution is really the great point in this fair, in which the interest of all Ticket-holders, both present and absent, will be impartially regarded, and due notice of the awards will be furnished to all.

ORDER TICKETS WITHOUT DELAY, that they may be fully and correctly registered in season for the Distribution.

In consequence of some little mistakes that have happened in Chicago and other foreign countries, we deem it advisable to assure the public that in this matter

THERE WILL BE NO POSTPONEMENT,

And as a guarantee that we mean business, the following notice from the editorial columns of the Cincinnati *Times* is respectfully submitted:

"DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS.—Our readers will permit us to draw their attention to the advertisement of the Opening Fair and Distribution of Premiums, to commence in this city on the 24th of September next, under the management of J. R. Hawley & Co., old and popular Cincinnati merchants, who have too much reputation at stake—to say nothing of the deserving character of the project—to let it be any other than a straightforward, upright and business-like transaction. Those who patronize this Distribution of Premiums may rely upon being fairly dealt with. The advertisement explains the matter in detail."

For the equitable management of this Fair and Distribution, and the strict integrity of all its promises, we have no hesitation in referring to most of the prominent business men of Cincinnati.

In ordering tickets by mail, inclose stamp for return postage, and write name, post-office, county and State distinctly.

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Both Male and Female, are wanted in every City and Town in the United States, to whom fair commissions will be paid. Apply immediately and address

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46, 41, 13, 74, 59, 45, 29, 34, 16, 30, 57, 20, 36.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 492, Aug. 18, 1866.
19, 11, 68, 30, 78, 12, 3, 21, 26, 45, 46, 4, 35.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 391, Aug. 18, 1866.
27, 18, 17, 20, 4, 51, 28, 70, 68, 29, 54, 43, 61.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 392, Aug. 18, 1866.
28, 54, 43, 65, 17, 69, 26, 61, 66, 23, 73, 62, 41.

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